THE

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 17. In reply to a remark by the Earl of Wicklow, in reference to tithes in Ireland, Earl Grey said, although he would not admit that the law of tithes was a grievance, yet it would be clearly seen by the evidence before the House, that the manner in which the law was executed was so. There could neither be safety to the Church nor tranquillity to Ireland, till an entire change was effected in the mode of executing that law. The meaning intended to be conveyed by the "extinction of tithes," was a commutation, or some other provision for the clergy.

Feb. 24. Lord King, in presenting a petition, having expressed a hope that Government would not adopt coercive measures for the recovery of tithes in Ireland, the Earl of Eldon called on Ministers to take care how they legislated on the rights of acknowledged property, which tithe undoubtedly was. He would sanction no attack upon it; and when he found any number of people coming forward, and saying that the House must abolish a particular kind of property, he thought their Lordships were called upon to defend their independence, and to declare, even on account of that demand, that they would not. One of the petitions set forth that the property of the Church formerly belonged to monastic institutions, and that, as it was now diverted from its original purpose, the tithes of the Established Church should be abolished; but he begged leave to ask the lay impropriators of this country if they agreed to that proposition; and he desired to know if they were willing to surrender their property because it formerly belonged to religious houses?

Feb. 27. Earl Grey, in answer to a question from Lord Aberdeen, admitted that our Government had received information respecting the French expedition to Italy, but the Noble Earl refused to enter into any ex-

planation on the subject at the present moment.—Earl Grey, in reply to an inquiry from the Marquess of Londonderry, said he expected that the Belgian Treaty would be speedily ratified by all the parties to it.—An animated discussion ensued on the question of Irish tithes, in the course of which the policy of the Government with respect to Ireland was condemned by the Duke of Wellington and other Peers, and was defended by Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Plunket. This discussion originated in an inquiry on the part of the Duke of Buckingham, when the promised measure respecting Tithes would be brought forward?—Earl Grey assured him that Ministers were not inattentive to the subject, and that the contemplated Bill would be submitted without delay to the other House of Parliament.

Feb. 28. The Earl of Roden presented a mass of petitions from places in eight counties of Ireland, signed by persons of varied opinions on political and religious matters, to the number of more than 230,000, complaining in the most decided terms of the system of public education introduced into Ireland under the sanction of Ministers, as unwise, impolitic, and unchristian. His Lordship quoted Mr. Stanley's Letter, and spoke at considerable length in reprobation of the system.—These observations gave rise to a very extended discussion.—Lord Plunket strongly defended the Commission under which the public grant on account of education in Ireland is to be expended.

March 2. The Marquess of Londonderry rose avowedly with the intention of presenting a petition, which he afterwards stated he did not intend to present, and made some severe remarks on Lord Plunket, for which he was repeatedly called to order; and at last a resolution of censure was proposed to the House, but on the Noble Marquess making an apology, it was withdrawn.

March 6. The Lord Chancellor, in moving that his Majesty be requested to have the report of the Common Law Commissioners laid before the House, announced that the Commissioners had come to the conclusion that imprisonment for debt, whether on mesne process or execution, ought, if possible, to be abolished. A cheaper mode of recovering debts under 60*l*. was also recommended in the report.

March 8. The Marquess of Lansdowne, after commenting upon the open outrages and violence that had long existed in Ireland, growing out of the tithe system, submitted a series of resolutions to the House, founded upon the report of the Committee on Irish Tithes. The object was to secure immediate relief to the poorer clergy; to provide, by investment or rent-charge, provision for the clergy; to suggest means by which the collision between the clergy and the people should be prevented. The immediate relief to the clergy, to whom arrears of tithes are due, to be secured by an issue from the Consolidated Fund; and the Government to be empowered to adopt measures for the recovery of those arrears of tithes. The resolutions also express the expediency of instituting a rent-charge, or investment on the land, as a permanent commutation of the tithes now chargeable.—The Earl of Wicklow expressed his regret that a better plan had not been devised; he had expected a much more satisfactory measure.—After a protracted discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

March 9. Lord Strangford moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of the Glove Trade. The manufacturers attributed their distress to the system of Free Trade, and the consequent unlimited importation of gloves; and he trusted that the advocates of free-trade, in particular, would not oppose his motion, as they ought not to fear, but rather to promote inquiry into the efficacy of their principles. His Lordship detailed the differences that had characterised the trade and the wages before and after the adoption of the free-trade system.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells supported the motion for the appointment of a Select Committee. The glovers of Yeovil, and other places, were in the greatest distress.—Lord Auckland said it was with considerable regret that he found himself compelled to oppose the motion. He was quite sure it could not be productive of any real good. There was no parallel between this case and that of the silk trade. The French gloves were exposed to a duty of 22 per cent. and the amount of importation had fallen off. He attributed the distress in some parts of the country to the introduction of a new species of glove. He contended that there was no smuggling in the glove trade to any serious extent. If this committee were granted, committees would also be required on the cotton, woollen, and every other species of trade.—The Duke of Wellington said, in consequence of the conflicting opinions on the subject, he should support the motion for inquiry.—Their Lordships divided. The numbers were, for the motion, 33; against it, 41; negatived by a majority of 8.

March 12. The Earl of Eldon moved for certain papers connected with the discharge of his duties while Lord Chancellor. The object of the noble and learned Lord was to show that although he had held office upwards of forty years, he could challenge the strictest investigation relative to the bestowal of any place by him during that period—that certain situations were granted to his son twenty-seven years ago, at the gracious recommendation of the Sovereign—that they were reversions—that the rever-

sions had not yet fallen in—and that, even if they had, the profit was not near 12,000*l.* a year. They did not equal what he had lost by the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, &c. His Lordship also mentioned that he had not sought the Lord Chancellorship; he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and it had been his own wish to remain in that station. The papers were ordered.

March 13. In answer to a question put by the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the French expedition to Ancona, the Earl Grey said the French Government had avowed that their commander had exceeded his orders at Ancona; and he doubted not it would be found that the English Government had not been unmindful of the interests of this country, and that the affair at Ancona was not likely to disturb the peace of Europe.

March 16. The Duke of Wellington moved for various papers, pursuant to notice, with a view to show the fallacious character of M. Perier's speech in the French Chamber, respecting foreign affairs, in consequence of the occupation of Ancona. His Grace observed that he by no means thought lightly of maintaining the friendly connection between this country and France, but he contended that, for the preservation of peace, and the retaining of proper power by this country, England must also be on friendly footing with the other great powers of the Continent. His Grace also referred to the conduct of France regarding the Belgian revolution, observing that at first it was discountenanced by France, as the documents for which he moved would show. The Duke expressed his conviction that M. Perier's speech showed that his principles were calculated to stir up revolution.—Earl Grey said the granting of the papers would be highly inconvenient to the public service; at the same time he admitted the correctness of the Duke of Wellington's representation, respecting the proceedings of the Administration of which his Grace formed a part.—After this admission, and the statement of Earl Grey as to the inconvenience of producing the papers, the Duke of Wellington said he should withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 17. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. Sir J. C. Hobhouse proposed the Army Estimates for three months, ending the 31st of March. There was a decrease in the expense on the quarter of 15,300*l.* in the effective service, and an increase in the non-effective of 35,131*l.* The Right Hon. Gent. moved a resolution that the number of land-forces employed be 89,483 men. The resolution was agreed to, as were also several other resolutions, containing the items of the estimated expense.—The House went into a Committee on the Malt Drawback Duty.—Mr. F. Baring moved that the drawback of 1*s.* 2*d.* a gallon on spirits made from malt in Scotland should be discontinued, and in lieu thereof should be imposed a smaller duty than at present on spirits made in Scotland. —The resolution was agreed to.

Feb. 20. In Committee on the Reform Bill, the 55th amended clause, &c. having been disposed of, the Committee proceeded to Schedule A. Instead of the boroughs' names being put to the vote alphabetically, as had been done heretofore, they were proposed in the order in which they appear in Lieutenant Drummond's list, thus beginning at the smallest borough first—namely, Old Sarum. On that being put from the Chair, a long discussion arose on the principles which had guided Lieutenant Drummond's calculations; after which the Committee proceeded rapidly with the list, and "scheduled" fifty-two boroughs, the case of Appleby having been postponed.

Feb. 21. In Committee on the Reform Bill, it was proposed that Appleby, which stands No. 53 in Lieutenant Drummond's list, do remain part of Schedule A. This was opposed at considerable length. The Committee eventually divided on the proposition, when there were, for the disfranchisement of Appleby, 256; against it, 143; majority for the said disfranchisement, 113. —On the proposition that Amersham stand part of Schedule A, Mr. Croker moved that Midhurst be substituted for Amersham, but it was negatived. The Committee afterwards proceeded with Schedule B.

Feb. 22. Mr. Knight moved that the House go into Committee on the Master of the Rolls' (Ireland) Bill; a Bill to enable the right of that Judge to appoint his secretary, to be tried at law. It was opposed by Government, and supported by the Opposition, aided by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, &c.—After a great deal of discussion, the House divided, when there appeared, for the Bill, 88; against it, 84; majority, 4.

Feb. 23. The House, in Committee on the Reform Bill, proceeded to discuss the remaining part of Schedule B, which was gone through, with the exception of Dartmouth, this being posponed for farther consideration. A long discussion ensued on the proposal to rescue Helstone, in Cornwall, from the Schedule, because it contained a Yeomanry corps, and a division was called for, when the numbers were, for the motion, 258; against it, 179; majority for Ministers, 77; and Helstone was ordered to stand part of the Schedule.—There was also some debate on Midhurst; but it was eventually agreed that this borough should stand part of the Schedule.

Feb. 27. The Bill for new-modelling the Naval Civil Departments gave rise to a very long debate, and was eventually read a se-

cond time. Sir James Graham corrected a misapprehension that prevailed as to the saving of expenditure that might result from this Bill; the general opinion was that the amount would not exceed 49,000*l*. The fact was, however, that a saving to that extent had already been effected, independently of what might be further expected from the operation of the Bill.

Feb. 28. The House resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and (again postponing the postponed item of Dartmouth, in Schedule B) proceeded to Schedule C, which is the enfranchising schedule, containing Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, the metropolitan districts, &c. The "Metropolitan Districts" were strongly debated, in consequence of the Marquess of Chandos having moved for the uniting of the metropolitan parishes to London, Middlesex, Westminster, and Southwark, for election purposes, instead of making them separate boroughs, with additional Members of their own. They were supported as an essential part of the Bill, and resisted as giving too much power to the democracy. The proposition, however, was carried by 316 to 236, being a majority in its favour of 80.*

Feb. 29. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a grant of 100,000*l*. was voted for the relief of the distressed at Barbadoes, occasioned by the late destructive hurricane.

March 1. Numerous petitions were presented, complaining of the severe distress under which the silk and ribbon trade laboured; after which, the Earl of Grosvenor rose to make his promised motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the trade generally. His Lordship said that he had adopted general words in his motion, but his object was that the distresses of all branches of the silk trade should be inquired into. He contended that ground for inquiry was established by the fact of the trade having flourished previously to the removal of Parliamentary restrictions, by the proceedings of 1824 and 1826.—Mr. H. L. Bulwer seconded the motion, and reprobated as highly impolitic the adoption of the stern dictates of political economy, and the baneful consequences produced by free-trade. He said, exposed to the effects of such a range of policy, with a population so dense, and society constituted as society was at present in this country, it must inevitably have the tendency to throw out of employment thousands of artisans at every turn and change in trade which might take place.—Mr. P. Thompson stated that he should not oppose the motion, though it was expedient to alter the wording of it; and maintained that all the difficulties of the trade were not traceable to the removal of protections, as they were termed, that had previously been extended to the trade. He strongly defended the principles and measures of his late Right. Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson), as applied to this question. He begged to move an amendment to the motion, to the effect that the Committee be directed to inquire also into the state of smuggling. The motion was agreed to.

March 2. The House in Committee on the Reform Bill, the Chairman put the question, that Finsbury, in the county of Middlesex, do stand part of Schedule C, which was agreed to without any observation. Marylebone (Middlesex), Lambeth (Surrey), and Great and Little Bolton (Lancashire), were also put, and agreed to stand part of Schedule C, without comment.—The question was then put and carried, that Bradford (Yorkshire) stand part of Schedule C.—The same question was put and carried with respect to the following places:—Blackburn (Lancashire), Brighton (Sussex), Halifax (Yorkshire), Macclesfield (Cheshire), Oldham (Lancashire), Stockport (Cheshire), Stoke-upon-Trent (Staffordshire), Stroud (Gloucestershire).—The list of the new boroughs contained in Schedule C having been thus gone through, Lord J. Russell proposed that the Committee should now return to the postponed case of the borough of Dartmouth. He therefore moved that that borough stand part of Schedule B.—Lord Althorpe said, that upon consideration he could not consent to exclude Dartmouth from the schedule.—The Committee then divided, and the numbers were, for the question, 205; against it, 106; majority, 99.—The question that Totness stand part of Schedule B, was then put and negatived.

March 5. In Committee on the Reform Bill, it was resolved that the following towns be inserted in Schedule D, and return one Member each; viz. Ashton-under-Line, Bury (Lancashire), Chatham, Cheltenham, Dudley, Frome, Gateshead, Huddersfield, Kidderminster, Kendall, Rochdale, and Salford.

March 6. A long discussion took place on the presentation of further petitions from parts of Ireland, complaining of the Government plan of general education. It was attacked as being inimical to Protestantism as well as to Christianity.—Mr. Stanley defended it as a certain "experiment," to try whether general education might not be promoted to a great extent amongst all classes and sects, without exciting rancour and prejudice; and contended that the selections and extracts made from the Bible

* Counting the four tellers and the chairman, it thus appears that there were 557 Members present.

by the Board—consisting of two Catholics and five Protestants—were not "mutilations," but were in accordance with the recommendations of various reports and clerical authorities. Therefore, to say that the plan was unprotestant or unchristian, or was a mutilation of the Bible, or denied the children the use of the Bible, was contrary to the truth, and was only falling in with that extensive misrepresentation which still continued to be most actively directed against this plan.—Lord Acheson, Mr. Johnston, &c. observed that the plan had caused so much dissension in Ireland, that it would be better to withdraw the grants altogether, and leave the work of education to the different communities.—A protracted discussion also arose upon a motion of Mr. Dawson for certain returns respecting the appointment of two joint secretaries by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Hon. Member contending that the noble and learned Lord had unjustly and unwisely exercised his patronage in that country.—The returns were not ordered.

March 7. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the continuation of the annual Sugar Duties, observing that it was not his intention on the present occasion to propose any reduction or alteration in those duties.—The Marquess of Chandos opposed the motion, and proposed a reduction of duty—namely, that it should be 20*s.* instead of 24*s.*—This led to a very extended debate, the opponents of the amendment resisting it on the ground that the revenue could not afford the defalcation that would be the result of such a reduction of duty; while its supporters strongly urged it as absolutely requisite for relief, and as that which they were entitled to demand at the hands of some of the members of the present Administration, as they had on former occasions called for a reconsideration of these sugar-duties.—The Committee divided; but the amendment was lost by a very small majority, there being for it 134; against it, 148; majority, 14 only.—The House went into a Committee on the Reform Bill, and resumed the consideration of Schedule D. On the first proposition, South Shields, Mr. Croker moved that South Shields, North Shields, and Tynemouth, be united, and stand in the place of South Shields in Schedule D.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.—The Right Hon. Gentleman said he would not divide the House.—Lord Granville Somerset complained that greater consideration had been given to the Tyne than to the Severn.—Tynemouth was next placed in Schedule D, as was also Wakefield.

March 8. Mr. Stanley, for the purpose of bringing forward the same subject that had been proposed in the other House, relative to Tithes in Ireland, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee. This preliminary proposition led to a very extended debate; Mr. Sheil, and others, strongly protesting against the contemplated measures. It was vehemently urged that, if they were adopted, Ireland would be still more exasperated, would be driven to desperation, and that servile warfare only could be the result.—Mr. Wallace afterwards proceeded to discuss the measures as if they had been proposed.—Mr. Stanley interrupted him, observing that he was not only debating what had not been proposed, but measures that were not those of the Government.—Mr. H. Grattan contended that the plans were useless.—Lord Ebrington, as a member of the Tithes' Committee, observed that what the Government had to propose was founded on the recommendations of that Committee; and that, as to the great question, he should not deem any measure to be final that did not secure the complete revision of the Church Establishment of Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained of the way in which the evening had been occupied. The question of going into committee had been debated as if the measures of Government were before them, and as if agreeing to the question, that they resolve into committee, pledged members to the adoption of measures to be brought forward. Nothing could be more contrary to the experience and practice of Parliament. After some further discussion, the House divided on the question of going into the Committee, when the numbers were, Ayes, 314; Noes, 31. The Committee was postponed.

March 9. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded with the remainder of Schedule D, beginning with Walsall, which Mr. Croker thought had claims much inferior to many other places.—The case called forth much conversation.—Mr. G. Bankes proposed that Purbeck should be inserted instead of Walsall; but this amendment was withdrawn, and eventually the Committee divided on the original motion, which was carried by 165 to 87, being a majority of 78.—Whitby also called forth a good deal of desultory discussion, and a division—namely, 221 for the motion, and 120 against it; majority, 101.—The Committee afterwards proceeded to Schedule E, which enumerates the places in Wales that are to share in elections for the shire towns. It was adopted with very little comment.—The Committee then came to the consideration of Schedule F, which regards the division of counties.

March 10. The House in Committee on the Reform Bill, when the remaining schedules, some amended clauses, and some amendments to clauses, were agreed to; and

the report ordered to be taken into consideration on the 14th.

March 13. Mr. Stanley moved the adjourned question, that the House go into Committee on the Tithes in Ireland; which was acquiesced in, after some ineffectual opposition. Mr. Stanley pursued the course adopted by the Marquess of Lansdowne in the House of Lords on a former evening. He adduced evidence to show the systematic opposition to tithes, and of the effective character of the combinations. He dwelt on the inutility of military or police interference to defeat those combinations—gave affecting details of the absolute destitution which had, in consequence, fallen on many of the Clergy, and urged the necessity and justice of affording them relief. He also contended that the relief must be accompanied by a remedy for the existing evils regarding tithes, otherwise the relief extended to the now suffering and destitute Clergy would operate as a premium upon disaffection, and resistance to all law. He proposed resolutions founded on the recommendation of the Select Committee's report. The resolutions led to extensive discussions though not decided opposition.—Mr. Sheil said the proposition was impracticable—the police and the military had been unable to enforce tithes, and what could be expected from making the King the Tithe-Proctor-General?—Sir R. Peel consented to the resolutions, on the understanding that the payment of tithes now due should be enforced. He was willing to ascertain whether there might not be a mode of sustaining the Clergy less objectionable than tithes. But he also understood that the support extended to the Irish Church should be fair and equal—that the revenues raised for the Church in lieu of tithes should be devoted exclusively to the Church.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his concern at the manner in which some Hon. Members had urged the question; they viewed the Clergy in the light in which the French emigrants had been considered, and not as individuals who had rights. The debate was eventually adjourned.

March 14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the report of the Reform Bill be taken into consideration —Mr. Croker proposed, by way of amendment, a series of resolutions of immense length, examining the objects and fallacies of the Bill, and declaring that they would be unjustly, inconsistently, and capriciously carried into effect by the Bill. They were negatived.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that they rather surprised him, but that he viewed them in the nature of a "protest," or written speech.—Mr. Croker said he had endeavoured to embody the arguments which had been adduced against the Bill, in order that they might be found in the journals.—A protracted discussion took place relative to several clauses of the Bill;—the report, however, was ultimately taken into consideration, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the 19th.

March 15. Mr. Hunt proposed his long-promised motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs at Manchester, on the memorable 16th of August, 1819. It was seconded by Mr. Hume, and resisted by Mr. G. Lamb and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground of the inexpediency of inquiry after the legal proceedings that had taken place, and the time that had elapsed. These, however, admitted in effect that no time could alter the character of the transaction.—Mr. Lamb moved "the previous question." — Dr. Lushington strongly urged the necessity of inquiry, adding that he should be well pleased to see so creditable a proceeding distinguish the close of the career of the unreformed Parliament; but if it were not now resolved on, he felt quite assured that inquiry into those transactions would be amongst the first demands of a reformed House of Commons.—The question led to much discussion, in which Sir H. Hardinge, Sir R. Peel, &c. took part. The original motion was eventually negatived, there being for the previous question 206; against it, 31.

March 16. Sir J. Graham brought forward the Navy Estimates, repeating that there were savings in every item of charge, with three exceptions—that the net saving was 961,000*l.* and that the reduction in the number of men was 5000, namely, 4000 seamen and 1000 marines. — Mr. Sadler moved the second reading of the Factories' Bill, in a speech of considerable length. His desire was that the Bill should be considered in a Committee of the whole House, but it appeared to be resolved that it should be referred to a Select Committee, and he had no alternative.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that would be the best course, especially after the allegations made by the Hon. Member. The statements appeared to be incredible. If they were true, there ought to be some regulations. At the same time he would not pledge himself to support this Bill, whatever might be the report of the Committee.—The second reading was not generally opposed, though it led to a good deal of conversation. The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

Accounts from Upper Canada state that the movements of the people are every day assuming a more serious aspect. A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the home and adjacent districts had assembled, to the number of three thousand, in York, Upper Canada, and an Address was adopted by acclamation to his Majesty upon the state of the Colony, and a petition to the House of Commons. A Resolution also passed, recommending to the several districts, townships, &c. the formation of political societies, on the plan of those of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The prayer of the Address is, that a new Provincial Parliament be called without delay; that the Legislative Council be made elective by the people; that the present Lieutenant-Governor be removed; that the Royal Assent be withheld from the Upper Canada Bank Stock Bill; that the representation of the people in the Assembly be made more equal; that education may be promoted; that the law of primogeniture be abolished; that sufficient popular checks be established on the expenditure of the provisional revenue. The Address concludes with the most ardent expressions of attachment to his Majesty's Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The accounts from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land are satisfactory. From Sydney, the dates are to the 5th of October; and from Hobart Town to the 1st of September. The expectations that the wools of Germany and Spain would become liable to severe quarantine regulations on entering the port of London, had led to the hope of an increased demand for the wools of Australia. The spring lambing was proceeding very favourably in most parts of the colony. A Government notice had been issued, with a view to promote the introduction of agricultural labourers and mechanics, by allowing an abatement in the quit-rents. For every family of the classes stated, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, 35*l.* would be allowed; for every man 12*l.* for every woman 15*l.* and for every child, above two in one family, 4*l.* each. This notice had given much satisfaction. Government had undertaken two other steps, which had also given much satisfaction, viz. the establishment of King's schools in the colony, and a mission that was to be sent to conciliate the Aborigines.

SWAN RIVER.

Recent accounts from the Swan River settlement state that provisions were cheap and abundant, ample supplies having been obtained from England, New South Wales, &c. The settlers were in better spirits: the Governor held out a bounty of 15*s.* per bushel for grain grown in the colony. The number of settlers at Swan River was estimated at about 1600. About 200 acres of land were under cultivation.

WEST INDIES.

The most recent accounts from Jamaica describe the island as comparatively quiet, the insurrection having nearly subsided, and the negroes having for the most part returned to their labour. The number of plantations described as destroyed is 150; the loss of property is said to be 15,000,000*l*; of the Blacks, 2000 are described as killed, and 500 fled to the mountains. This is on the face of it a gross exaggeration. By way of precaution, martial-law had been prolonged for thirty days, from the 23rd of January. The total European loss in the insurrection seems to have been twelve wounded, two of whom have died. There may be great damage, but where there is so little personal loss, the danger cannot be very great. A heavy moral responsibility has been incurred by the Authorities in Jamaica.* They knew long before the late insurrection commenced, that the slaves believed they were to be emancipated on the 1st of January. The same opinion was entertained in Demerara and in other colonies. The Authorities in Jamaica should have imitated the example of the Governor of Demerara. He promptly visited the several estates; informed the assembled slaves "that the report was a wicked invention of their enemies; that the King was desirous of doing every thing in his power to ameliorate their condition; and that he (the Governor) felt it to be not only his duty to his Sovereign, but also his duty as a man, to carry his Majesty's benevolent intentions into effect. But this could not be done, unless they continued cheerfully and faithfully to perform *their* duties to their masters, in which if they failed, he would certainly hang up every one of them." This conciliating yet firm conduct produced the desired effect, and by the last accounts Demerara was in this respect quiet.

In the other West India islands, the greatest excitement prevails on the subject of the Order in Council for regulating slave-labour; but those at which the most violent conduct has been adopted were Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, St. Lucia, St. Kitt's, and at Antigua. In St. Lucia the most extraordinary course has been pursued. The

* The Governor, Lord Belmore, has been recalled, and the Earl of Mulgrave is appointed his successor.

planters, on the first appearance of the Order, declared their determination not to adopt it; and on the Governor's declaring that he had no discretion, and must carry it into effect, they proceeded so far as to withhold all supplies of provisions; and on a vessel being dispatched to Martinique for that purpose, contrived to frustrate it, by preventing the acceptance of the Government Bills offered in payment. The Government, in retaliation, laid an embargo on all vessels at St. Lucia, against which, however, a spirited protest was sent on the part of the agent to Lloyd's; and on the 23rd of January the embargo was taken off. At St. Kitt's, resolutions were passed by the House of Assembly to refuse all grants of money, and to disregard all recommendations whatever from the English Government, until some measure is adopted showing a proper regard to the rights of property in the West India Colonies. At Antigua, a discussion of the Order in Council by the Legislature had taken place, but with closed doors. The debate was, however, so vehement, that the angry expressions reached the ears of the persons waiting without. One member is said to have proposed that it should be kicked under the table, or thrown out of the window. The members of the Council of Antigua showed more moderation than the Assembly, and were disposed to meet the Order half way. The Legislature of Grenada had so far entertained the propositions as to refer the Order to a Committee, but not the least expectation was entertained that it could become a law in that island. It should be recollected that the Order has the force of a "recommendation" only in those Colonies which possess legislative bodies, but in the Crown Colonies, such as Trinidad, St. Lucia, Demerara, &c. its adoption is preremptorily required. The planters have met in Trinidad, and were to assemble in Berbice. On all sides the utmost indignation is expressed, accompanied with threats of inflicting all the injury possible on the mother-country.

FOREIGN STATES.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers has resolved, by a majority of 89 against 46, that on the 21st January, the Anniversary of the Execution of Louis XVI. the public administrations, the courts, and the tribunals, shall be closed in token of mourning. This has created much dissatisfaction among the Deputies, who had proposed a law for repealing the law of 1816, which established a national funeral service on the day in question.

M. Casimir Perier has failed in the prosecution which he instituted against M. Carrell, the well-known and spirited editor of "The National,"—and with whom the Revolution of July really originated, as he was the first to denounce the famous Ordinances—and the Editors of "The Mouvement," for a seditious libel; but, on the other hand, he has escaped a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of reducing the salaries of the Marshals, after a hard-fought struggle. The Ministerial proposition was preserved by a majority of only three, the numbers being 163 to 166. In another division, Ministers were left in a minority of 14. The Opposition papers exult loudly over both these occurrences as undoubted victories.

ITALY.

On the 22nd of February the French troops landed at Ancona; on the following morning they proceeded to take possession of the fortress, to which they procured access by breaking down the gates, which the Papal troops, it appears, would neither defend nor open. This gentle violence excepted, the troops of the two Powers seem to have displayed a reasonably accommodating spirit; for the fort was subsequently agreed to be kept possession of by guards equally selected from each. The entire of the French force amounts to but 1500 men, while that of the Austrians amounts to 20,000; but it does not appear that there is any disposition on the part of the Austrians or French to molest each other, and the Pope is quite unequal to cope with either. When the French Ambassador demanded an audience for M. Cubieres, the commander of the expedition, the Holy Father gave him a flat refusal, andCardinal Bernetti exclaimed, that since the time of the Saracens, nothing like the French invasion had been attempted against the Sovereign Pontiff. A formal protest against the landing of the French forces was issued by the Pope on the 25th; and a formal demand of their instant departure, and also of compensation for the damage they had occasioned.

"The presence of our troops at Ancona," says the "Messager des Chambres," "is a real guarantee to the Italians, and to Austria a significant engagement, to show to her our firm determination not to allow her to establish herself in Romagna, as she has done in Lombardy."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Remains of the Rev. Edmund D. Griffin, compiled by Francis Griffin, with a Biographical Memoir of the deceased, by the Rev. John Mc Vickar, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c. in Columbia College. In two volumes.

These volumes furnish us with a very interesting view of the character and style of the literature which at this moment prevails in America. It is impossible to read them without being struck with the classical purity of taste which is cultivated in the Colleges, and which the best writers who have received their education in these seats of transatlantic learning, have recently displayed. Indeed the improvement is at once so remarkable and so rapid, that Great Britain had need look well to herself if she would maintain her superiority. It may be centuries before the New World will produce writers to compete with the greatest names of England; it may never perhaps be able to boast of its Shakspeare and Milton, its Bacon and Newton; but having, as well as ourselves, all these glorious models to guide and animate their efforts, the Americans have only to imbibe the spirit of intellectual distinction, and to feel the stirrings of literary ambition to leave the present generation of European writers far behind them. In the United States there is everything to stimulate and urge forward the progress of the human mind to excite in individuals spontaneous and characteristic efforts which regard their own fame rather than the calculating speculations of the mere vender of books. For a long time to come America will have authors —original, proud, independent, and free. In England we produce an astonishing quantity of printed paper elegantly done up in boards, of quarto, octavo, and duodecimo, by the simplest of all processes—the division of labour. London is at this moment the literary Birmingham of the civilized world, and we are desirous rather of getting many books than of procuring good ones. We speak of this new order of things at large, and in its essential character, without denying the many exceptions and mitigations to which it is open. But if a plain fact is to be spoken of in plain terms, it is this, that books have at last thoroughly come under the laws that regulate the quantity, quality, fashion, form, and colour of silks, potteries, furniture, jewels, and other articles of artificial life.

In illustration of the truth of our statement, that America is rising in intellectual character, we refer to the work before us, especially to that portion of it, entitled "A Tour through Italy and Switzerland in 1829." It breathes a pure classical enthusiasm—every object of beauty or sublimity —every circumstance illustrative of men and manners—whatever regards nature or art—the world of matter—the world of mind—all are treated in the spirit of a man who thinks, feels, and writes under the influence of a correct judgment and fervid imagination, informed and chastened with a rich store of previous knowledge and attainments; and it ought likewise to be remembered that these pages were not elaborated for the press—the author poured out the fulness of his soul to relieve himself, and to gratify his friends, but without the most distant view to publication.

To the young enthusiast of the New, the Old World must present a boundless and most interesting field of observation and delight. If he be a scholar, and just in proportion as he is so, Europe will be invested in his imagination with the sacredness which belongs to all that is venerable in antiquity, and with that true glory which attaches to the vast empire of mind, where its majesty triumphs in every form of beauty and grandeur, the accumulation of many centuries long since passed away, but leaving their imperishable monuments to be the admiration of distant regions and of ages yet unborn.

Mr. Griffin was eminently prepared to appreciate every object which met his view during the progress of his Tour. We entirely agree, however, with the writer of the Memoir, that he should have commenced it with England. For if any thing like prejudice and spleen betray themselves in his Letters, it is on the subject of this his Fatherland. "To a native of the New World," Dr. McVickar judiciously remarks, "no portion of Europe is without interest; he finds everywhere the stimulus of both novelty and antiquity; he should, therefore, begin with the one, as it were, nearest home, that by so doing, every stage may rise in its power over his imagination. Thus England, though the first in the scale of improvement, is unquestionably, to Americans at least, the lowest for excitement; with this, therefore, we should begin; and then France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, will be found successively to ascend in the scale of interest. The reversed order spoils the whole. After Italy, short of Greece, there is no antiquity; after Switzerland, there is no scenery; consequently all that follows is dull, tame, and modern. Hence the inconsistent estimate which travellers form of the beauty and grandeur of the Rhine, according, as they are fresh from the marshes of Holland, or the mountains of Switzerland; it is noble or tame, just as the torrent's course may happen to be north or south."

The society in which Mr. Griffin happened once or twice to mix, while on his sojourn here, wounded his nationality of feeling; some offensive articles in our Public Journals likewise awakened his displeasure; and he bade adieu to England, as he expresses himself, "a more *partial* American than ever."

Of the former, Dr. McVickar observes—"that Mr. Griffin was so *unfortunate* as to meet with some whose patriotism went beyond their politeness, and it is probable beyond either their knowledge or judgment." The author says that "in this Mr. Griffin was *unfortunate*, since, judging from his own experience, such language is as rare in England as it is misapplied; his recollections of a recent visit not furnishing him with a single instance of an educated man, who was not also liberal in his feelings towards America; and though often ignorant of the detail of her Institutions, yet appreciating justly their nature and influence; and reciprocating with paternal frankness those sentiments of respect and amity which unquestionably belong to the better part of the American community. These are sentiments, it may be added, not only just, but mutually becoming: they spring naturally from the sympathies of a common language, literature, and faith, and no

feeling or considerate mind would willingly wound them; woe then to that pen, or that policy, by which such bonds are severed, and which seeks to sow discord where nature hath planted peace."

So cordially do we approve of these sentiments that we are happy to give them all the publicity in our power. Of Mr. Griffin we have only to add, that at the early age of twenty-five, he was suddenly removed from the circle of his friends, and the sphere of his usefulness. His loss was severely felt, and what he might have been, it is in vain to conjecture. No man was ever better prepared to act a conspicuous part on the great theatre of life, especially in a country like that which gave him birth. So active was his mind, so industrious his habits, that, though he died just as he had reached the point of manhood, "he left behind him manuscripts which, if printed, would suffice to fill, at least, six octavo volumes." The present selection has been made with a discriminating judgment. The Memoir is peculiarly interesting, and the whole work a valuable addition to transatlantic literature.

Saturday Evening. By the Author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm."

This is the most indefinite and inappropriate title to a good book that it has ever been our fortune to meet with. The explanation of the Author is by no means satisfactory. Would any one imagine that the work is thus designated because the subjects on which it treats bear an important relation "to the era of REST which has been promised to the Church and to the world" —the evening preceding the millennial Sabbath? We assure our readers, however, who might otherwise be deterred from perusing the book on account of its singular association with what may appear to them chimerical, that it is one of the most valuable productions of the human intellect; the topics, all of them of great importance, and of deep and perpetual interest. The Author entertains some of the noblest views of Christianity: religion with him sustains and regulates the spirit of philosophical inquiry. All the Essays are written in a style of superior excellence: we should say they are, without exception, highly original and eloquent. But we were particularly struck with those on "The State of Sacred Science," "The State of Seclusion," "The Family Affection of Christianity," "The Few Noble," and "The Rudiment of Christian Magnanimity." The Author's first production, "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," established his character, and placed him among the first of his class; and from the present, his fame will not suffer the slightest diminution. These are the kind of works that are sure to stir up thought where its capacity exists; to awaken the dormant energies of the mind, and to purify and exalt the heart. They maintain the happy medium between sceptical philosophy and fanatical enthusiasm. We know not what Church has the honour of claiming the writer; but all Churches ought to cherish towards him the liveliest gratitude for the invaluable services he has rendered to the cause of their common Christianity. There would be neither bigots nor infidels if all that undertake to teach religion possessed the mental qualifications and the philanthropic spirit of the Author of "Saturday Evening."

Reminiscences of the Rev. Robert Hall, A.M. late of Bristol, and Sketches of his Sermons preached at Cambridge prior to 1806. By John Greene.

The Boswellian Paul Pryism of this surreptitious work forces us to read it in spite of ourselves. We feel something like contempt for the compiler, but the illustrious subject who suffers under his treatment, attracts us as with a charm. The most trifling incident and word we contemplate as a relic of departed greatness. The book contains disclosures of petty scenes and minute incidents that we should imagine no friend would publish of another. The world is glad to possess these, while it despises the channel of their communication. Mr. Greene, in this transaction, in our opinion, has neither acted wisely nor well. If he really felt interested in the lasting fame of his distinguished friend, he would have cherished a deep solicitude for the welfare of his family—and he would have consulted both by presenting his materials to Sir James Mackintosh, and bestowing them as a gratuity to enrich the work that is forthcoming, and whose profits are exclusively devoted to Mrs. Hall and her children.

In reading these pages, however, we cannot help exclaiming, Mr. Hall must indeed have been a great man! for even these reminiscences, got up in the worst style, and published for very questionable purposes, leave the majesty of his intellect, the purity of his principles, and the simplicity of his manners, untouched. The sermons are, indeed, perfect of their kind. Did Mr. Greene obtain them, by writing them in shorthand from the lips of the eloquent preacher?—if so, he is the best stenographist of the age—but we have never heard that he was peculiarly distinguished for this art. Are they the result of memory? —then in this faculty Mr. Greene must stand unrivalled and alone. We are delighted to possess these discourses—they are undoubtedly genuine, and fine specimens of their author's wonderful talents, and perhaps we ought not to be too inquisitive about them.

History in all Ages.
The History of the Jews in All Ages. By the same Author.

The first of these works has justly, as we think, obtained a wide circulation, and is likely to prove a standard work for the instruction of youth. Its plan is that of dialogue, and it gives the rise, progress, and decay of all the states that have existed in ages past, and it traces the history of the modern nations with great accuracy and brevity.

"The History of the Jews" is a more ambitious affair. It is comprehensive, and yet perspicuous, written with great care, and with a laudable design, which entitles the Author to the respect of every genuine believer in the truth of revelation.

The grand principle on which it has been composed is the following:—

"The Statements of the Holy Scriptures, as the inspired word of God, however irreconcileable with human maxims, and inconsistent with human opinions, are to be received with all the submission which their divine authority demands, and without hesitation, and to their fullest extent are to be implicitly credited."

Our opinion on this subject was fully expressed some months ago in our notice of Mr. Gleig's "History of the Bible," and Professor Milman's "History of the Jews." The present work sustains all the principles of Mr. Gleig, but in a superior style. It is a book, which we cordially recommend, because it does not disguise the genuine features and natural dignity of Scripture history, or throw a veil of confusion and doubt over the sacred truths of revelation. It is philosophical, but not sceptical; it establishes faith on its proper foundation, and while it addresses us as intellectual beings, it tells us that our reason must bow to Scripture, and our faith believe a speaking God.

British Painters, &c. By Allan Cunningham. Vol. V.—Family Library, No. XXVII.

The same fresh and lively vein of bold and manly thought runs through this pleasant volume as pervades its predecessors, and indeed all the works of their gifted author. It is abundantly evident that Allan Cunningham, whilst he avoids all the ordinary cant of criticism and assuming connoisseurship, is possessed of acquirements and habits of thought which not only entitle him to exercise his independent judgment freely, but which stamp a sterling value on his intelligent decisions. One listens to his opinions with a satisfactory assurance that they are those of a man by whom the beauties of art are really appreciated, and by whom they will never be discussed either with the flippancy of conceit, the dullness of stupidity, or the obstinacy of invincible ignorance. He avowed, we remember, in his first volume, his steadfast determination to express on all occasions strictly his own sentiments concerning works of British art, wherever he should have the power of personal examination; and he has honestly redeemed the pledge.

The present volume contains the lives of Jameson, Ramsay, Romney, Runciman, Copley, Mortimer, Raeburn, Hoppner, Owen, Harlow, and Bonington. The materials for biographies of some of these worthies are scanty enough. In fact their works are at once their actions and their best history. Though the lives of men devoted for the most part to secluded labour, contain few incidents of a very stirring nature, still it is pleasing to follow the vicissitudes of fortune of those whose genius has given us delight. It does not, however, we regret to say, speak very favourably for the lofty character of English taste, that we are so often and so forcibly reminded, in perusing these biographies, of Sir Godfrey Kneller's quaint reason for preferring portraiture to the nobler branches of his art. "Painters of history," said he, "make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves till they are dead. I paint the living, and they make me live." Mr. Cunningham thus pleasantly touches on the long-prevailing vanity of those who prefer the "counterfeit presentment" of their "own flesh and blood" to the happiest groups of historic heroes. "Taste, which arises from domestic affection, deserves to be cherished; and if we may estimate private happiness from the multitude of portraits of the nameless and unknown, our own nation enjoys more fireside tranquillity than any other in the universe." Our limits preclude us from any consideration of the lives in detail, and we shall only add that the portraits with which the volume is illustrated are in the usual style of excellence of all the embellishments of the series.

The following sketch of Bonington will be read with interest:—

"Bonington was tall, well, and even to appearance, strongly formed. 'His countenance,' says the French biographer, 'was truly English; and we loved him for his melancholy air, which became him more than smiles.' The memory of his person will soon wear away, but it will fare otherwise with his fame. He lived long enough to assert his title to a high place amongst English landscape-painters, and had produced works which bid fair to be ranked permanently with the foremost. They are not numerous, but for that very reason they will, perhaps, be the more prized. A series of engravings, amounting to some four-and-twenty, has been published by Carpenter, from pictures of this artist, some in his own possession, some in the galleries of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Bedford, and other patrons of art. The best of these are the landscapes; and of the landscapes, the worthiest are of mingled sea and land—pieces distinguished by great picturesque beauty, and singular grace of execution. His practice was to sketch in the outline and general character, and then make accurate studies of the local light and shade, and colour. His handling was delicate and true, and his colouring clear and harmonious. It cannot, however, be denied that he wants vigour and breadth; that his more poetic scenes are too light and slim; and his express copies from nature too literal and real. He was a softer sort of Gainsborough, with more than his grace, and not with a little of his taste for scattering happy and characteristic groups among landscape scenes—but, it must be added, with only a far-off approach to the *strength* of that great master. That, had his life been prolonged, he would have risen to very high distinction, cannot be doubted. It was his generous dream, we are told, to acquire a competency by painting commissions, and then dedicate his time and pencil to historical compositions—a dream which many artists have dreamed; but his works have little of the epic in them. Nature gave him good advice when she directed his steps to the surf-beat shore, and bade him paint the swelling tide, the busy boats, fishermen drying their nets, and the sea-eagle looking from the rock upon his wide and, to him, fruitful dominion."

"He was," adds Mr. Cunningham, "more than a mere landscape-painter. He included within his scene whatever naturally and properly belonged to it. On the sea-side he had fishermen; on the sea itself ships under sail, with all their mariners—pinnaces and barges, with freights of beauty; ashore, he gave to the garden, ladies playing on the lute, or listening to the song of the bird or of the lover; he peopled his walks and groves with life, and showed no common skill and taste in his groups and figures. In this he resembled Gainsborough, whose peasants are not the least pleasing part of his landscapes. Nor did Bonington desire to depict merely an acre or two of nature, and trust to the literal reality of his scene for success: he knew that nature presents much to the eye on which art has no colours to squander; he therefore singled out scenes

which, either from extreme loveliness, from picturesque effect, or old association, he knew would please; and these he handled with singular ease and delicacy. * * * * * * * * * * He tried all the styles of painting below the historical, and attained eminence in them all. Moreover, he tried all the methods of the various schools; and it was one of his "imaginations" to combine the fidelity of the Dutch, the vigour of the Venetians, the science of the Romans, and the *sense* of the English, all in one grand performance. This wild scheme, which even the poetic and fervent Fuseli had considered impracticable, was looked upon by Bonington as a matter of no great difficulty. His French biographer regrets that he did not live to put such a plan into execution, and mentions, that he had selected a series of subjects from the history of the middle ages, on which to make the experiment."

Observations on the Pestilential Cholera, (Asphyxia Pestilenta.) By William Ainsworth.

The Laws and Progress of the Epidemic Cholera, illustrated by Facts and Observations. By Thomas Hancock, M.D.

Of the numerous works which have been written on the all-absorbing subject of Cholera since its first appearance in England, we have not met with one that contains so many valuable facts and illustrations of the disease in question, or that gives a clearer insight into all its minute and varied symptoms, as the volume of Mr. Ainsworth, which is now before us. He has been a close and attentive observer of the disease ever since its first appearance in Sunderland, and his volume is the result of the many inquiries and observations he was enabled to make at the bed-side of his patients during the time that the disease was raging so fatally in that town. He speaks of the disease according to its nature and character, treating of these under the heads of Symptoms, Mode of Propagation, Physiology, and Pathology. We shall briefly notice each of these. He very properly divides the symptoms of the disease (Asphyxia Pestilenta) into five grades.

1. Prostration and evacuation, terminating in death.

2. The same, succeeded by a mild febrile action, inducing a rapid recovery.

3. The stage of collapse, always terminating in death.

4. A mild febrile action, terminating favourably.

5. A severe febrile action, terminating variously.

Thus proving, that in the early periods of the disease the symptoms are few, and the consequent results decided, whilst in the more advanced stages the symptoms are more numerous and the terminations more varied.

Mr. Ainsworth, we perceive, is a decided contagionist. Our space will not now allow of our arguing on the opposite or non-contagious side of the question; but every day's experience only tends to strengthen facts against which the suppositions and analogies brought forward by our Author contain nothing but what has been brought forward a hundred times before. In speaking of the modes by which the disease appears to be propagated, the Author lays particular stress upon two—that by clothes, wearing apparel, &c. and that by emanations from the dead, which he terms "a novel feature in the history of disease." He narrates several cases occurring in his own practice, and in that of others, amply supporting these facts. In the chapter on the Physiology and Pathology of the disease, he brings forward some bold and convincing evidence in support of his views: but we have not room for extract.

In the Second Part of his work Mr. Ainsworth speaks of the treatment of and the prophylactic or preventive measures against the disease. In the former of these he recommends mild emetics of salt or mustard, with copious bleeding, in the early stage of the complaint, "if the state of collapse or sinking has not come on." If this, however, is present, then he limits the quantity of blood taken away to eight ounces for an adult, following up this by stimuli of various kinds—hot negus, wine whey, brandy, ammonia, capsicum, &c. In this disease all the symptoms follow in pretty regular succession: if they be, therefore, simultaneously combated, there is much greater chance of the violence of this fierce and terrible disease being subdued. Cajeput oil, so much vaunted of by the London Board of Health, was found to be of no benefit. Cold affusion, our Author remarks, has not been sufficiently tried, and we cordially join with him in recommending it to every medical practitioner who may have an opportunity of trying its effects in this disease. In speaking of the prophylactic or preventive measures Mr. Ainsworth briefly notices the several points of air, temperature, heat, cold, and dress.

There are many other very valuable practical remarks scattered through the work, which we should be happy to notice did our limits permit; and in closing the volume, we tender our cordial thanks to the Author for the information the perusal of it has afforded us, strongly recommending it as a valuable text-book and guide to all our readers, whether literary or scientific.

The Summary of Facts and Observations on the Laws and Progress of the Epidemic Cholera, by Dr. Hancock, is especially valuable and well-timed at the present moment, when public attention is so universally directed to the subject. The Author has gleaned largely, and we may add judiciously, from the many contemporary writers on the subject, and from current monthly and quarterly medical periodicals. Such a collection has long been wanted; a condensation of all that has been written most valuable on the disease, to which the casual reader may turn for any information he may want on the subject. The chapter on the disease, as it appeared in Sunderland, traces it from the first moment in which it assumed the pestilential character in that place, until the occurrence of the first cases in Newcastle and Gateshead. This is drawn up with great accuracy of detail; and from the many opportunities which Dr. Hancock appears to have had of consulting all records on the subject, he draws the following conclusions, which will show what his views on the disputed point of contagion are, and prove how little medical men are still acquainted with the disease:—

"From all the preceding facts and considerations, I think it must be clearly seen, that an epidemic pestilence is not a mere isolated and fortuitous event, which has no connexion with any thing in the country where it rages. It ap-

ears to be manifestly connected, in order and series, with the diseases that precede and follow it, and in affinity, with those that accompany it. It is connected, almost indissolubly, with the predisposition of the people who are prepared to receive it, and very singularly with the localities or nuisances, where it finds its victims. It is connected with some inexplicable peculiarities in the air of the place, and of different places in succession, which usher in its beginning and attend its decline, as well as with the antecedent and accompanying state of the weather. The latter circumstances appear to be proved; because the predisposition of the people ceases in one place, and becomes active in another; in other words, the disorder dies in one place, and revives in another, in a manner which no theory of contagion, exclusively considered, can possibly explain. Could we take away any of these connexions, in so far we should deprive it of its strength; and if it had not these connexions, it never could intrude itself in any country; or if it were possible to intrude itself, could never be propagated to any extent."

The Doctor craves pardon for adding another to the numerous volumes already written on the disease, modestly remarking, that "there is scarcely one from which we may not gather some fact or observation worthy of being recorded." We are sure we need make no farther comment.

Sphinx Vespiformis, an Essay. By Edward Newman.

The delightful study of Natural History seems to bid fair for becoming one of the most popular sciences of our day. The facilities afforded for the gratification of this taste, by means of the collections of our national Museum and that of the Zoological Society, together with the numerous works which have lately issued from the press, in an attractive form, adapted to the comprehension of general readers, have all contributed to give an impulse to the study of nature. But although this may be the fact, so far as regards an increased attention to the various objects of creation, we apprehend the philosophy of the science of Natural History has made very little progress since the days of Linnæus. From the time when the illustrious Swede undertook the difficult task of forming a natural system, with the comparatively limited means which he possessed, no naturalist has been successful enough to establish one which has met with general support, although our knowledge of the multitudinous objects which form the animal and vegetable kingdom have been numerically increased, beyond all calculation, since the period alluded to, and of course superior opportunities afforded for the purpose.

The only writer who, it appears to us, has made any approach hitherto towards the truth, is Mr. Macleary, the author of an admirable treatise entitled, "Horæ Entomologicæ." That learned and acute naturalist first suggested the idea of a circular system; and the author of the present essay, Mr. Newman, adopts the same theory. The title he has selected conveys certainly no definite idea of his design, which is to supersede Mr. Macleary's quinary arrangement by the adoption of a septennary series of circles; and the author supports his views by arguments and facts, which deserve the candid and careful examination of all scientific naturalists.

Mr. Newman's theory is, that the central group of a series of septenary circles is the most heterogeneous, and that the homogeneous circles surround it; thus accounting for the beautiful approaches discoverable in natural objects. In the Insecta, for instance, to which this essay is devoted, he makes the central group to consist of Neuropters, the class in which the greatest variety of form, character, and habit is discoverable. We do not doubt that much difference of opinion will be entertained as to the accuracy of these views. The author, however, only claims that the system should be regarded as deserving of attention, so far as it is in accordance with truth and known facts. We have our prejudices so generally, that any attempt at eliciting truth, if it attack our preconceived opinions, is too frequently repelled. Systematists have usually formed their theories, and then endeavoured to bend facts to support them; this is certainly not the case in the present instance, the author having built his theory on facts and data which are capable of proof. We recommend it as a sensible and well-written essay, deserving the notice of naturalists, and we trust the author will be encouraged to proceed with the other branches of Natural History.

The Adventures of a Younger Son. 3 vols.

A work with which all sorts of faults may be found, and yet full of excitement and amusement. The tone of exciting wonder is so strong in the human mind, that men are quite as apt to magnify their faults as their good qualities, in something of the same spirit in which a dancer who cannot attract attention by his grace, endeavours to draw notice by his agility. Our hero, unlike the generality of his kind, who usually possess all the good qualities under the sun, and sometimes a few more, is only noticeable by the exuberance of his bad ones. We must say the first volume is a revolting and coarsely drawn picture; but the work improves as it proceeds, and there is great animation when the young corsair fairly spreads his sails to the winds, and in the language of his prototype, Selim, exclaims:—

"Aye, let me, like the ocean patriarch roam,
Or only know on land the Tartar's home;
My tent on shore, my galley on the sea,
Are more than cities or serais to me."

Many of the scenes are equally graphic and dramatic, something like the wild adventures of the older travellers, animated with a love episode as romantic as that of Pietro de Valle himself. We suspect that Mr. Trelawney, the reputed Author of the present work, has acted much that he has recounted, and seen what he has described.

Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Frances Trollope.

This is a work, which, though its Author be clever, and itself amusing, has, nevertheless, singularly disgusted us. It is equally unjust to America and to England; unjust to America in the unfair tone of ridicule and exaggeration adopted in describing its customs; and unfair to England in supposing that such caricatures will satisfy the interest and the inquiry so ripe among us respecting our transatlantic neighbours. A clever and impartial work on America is yet a desideratum in our literature. From the very company in which Mrs. Trollope left England, viz. Miss

Wright, it may be inferred how very Utopian were her visions. No wonder they were disappointed. We do not think these pages worth detailed criticism: we only protest against the judgment which could find nothing to approve or to admire in the industry, the energy, the progress of America. Contending with prejudices is, indeed, fighting with shadows; and what else are the opinions of the Quarterly? The night and the dust of past ages are upon them: a clear light and a fresh air are already rising, and to their utter destruction.

National Portrait Gallery. Parts XXIII. XXIV. and XXV.

These last three numbers comprise a most interesting series of names, and place in a striking light the various roads to distinction in England, on which subject there are two or three such excellent remarks by the Editor, that we must give ourselves the pleasure of a quotation:—"How have the vacancies in the once feudal ranks of the Barons been filled? Chiefly, as these very memoirs can testify, by men who, like Nelson, have fairly fought every step of their way, or who, like Collingwood, have stood with a chivalric devotion by their colours to the death; or who, like Lord Kenyon, by a diligent study and just administration of the laws, have indeed become well entitled to be their enactors. The aristocracy of England is essentially different from that of every other country: it lies not like a barrier, as it did in France, between the noble by birth and every other rank of the community, checking all honourable ambition." Written with great spirit, industry, and fidelity, the way in which the memoirs are executed does Mr. Jerdan as much credit as the style in which the work is got up does credit to its publishers. We are glad to see the talents of Warren Hastings, placed in a just and striking point of view. Among the most attractive of the biographies, we must mention Lord Collingwood, a noble specimen of a naval hero; Earl Grey, the Duke of York, and the Author of "The Pleasures of Hope:" a list so various is, perhaps, the best recommendation to this singularly cheap and beautiful work.

Real Life; Passages from the Portfolio of a Chronicler.

There is a fidelity of touch and a simplicity of colouring about the little sketches presented under the above title, which will ensure them a respectable station among the many delineations of Scottish domestic character lately published. Indeed, we apprehend the whole merit of the work, which is by no means inconsiderable, arises from its accuracy as a rescript of the expressions and feelings of every-day life, and the manner in which its several parts are made subservient to this object. Of remarkable incident there is little, and of description calculated to produce a striking effect, still less; yet the narrative is everywhere attractive, and the language natural and graceful, as well as pleasing, by its freedom from all attempts to secure attention by a mere force and glitter of verbiage uncalled for by occasion. Perhaps, upon the whole, the volume would have been better adapted to secure popular approbation if a few unimportant circumstances had not been so far followed up; yet, as it is at all times better to complain of the too liberal supply, than of the actual dearth of what is useful or entertaining, this fault may very well be suffered to pass without farther comment. The character of Simon Fraser, too, possesses hardly enough of marked originality to enable him to sustain properly the part he has to perform, as the person whose presence in various contingencies forms the connecting link by which the different narratives are held together. We are too much pleased, however, with the general execution of the work to enter into a rigid and minute examination of its minor features. It will afford, we have no doubt, to many, a source of pleasure and amusement, and we hope will be found, as extensively as it deserves, to meet with a favourable reception as a light and agreeable volume for summer reading, or an entertaining as well as an unpretending fireside companion.

The Records of a Good Man's Life. By the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M.A. Author of "May You Like It," &c.

If there be one station in life more to be envied than all others, it is, to our thinking, that of a country clergyman, when the pastor is the amiable and attentive guide, in temporal as in spiritual matters, of an industrious and kindly disposed flock. The Author of the volumes before us has, upon more than one occasion, appeared to us the veriest example of what such a man may be. He is a scholar without affectation, labouring without parade, and benevolent without ostentation. He describes the people among whom he lives, and the scenes amid which he toils, in a manner that leaves no doubt of the sincerity of his opinions, the candour of his mind, or the goodness of his heart; his writings may do more to prevent the spread of dangerous doctrines and evil principles among the rural population than all the special commissions that may be appointed in "disturbed districts" for a century. It would be well if some parts of his books, such, for example, as the story of Martha Firman, in "The Records of a Good Man's Life," were published separately, in a cheap form, to be scattered as widely as possible throughout the counties of England. They are the productions of one who knows the evil as well as the good in the English character, but who has learned, from the best of all instructors, that charity towards their faults and failings is the duty of those who would preserve them from the ruin into which they are rapidly falling. The English yeoman is not now what he has been; but "the plague might be stayed," if men like Mr. Taylor were more frequently found at his side, reasoning, advising, and comforting like friends. We know not if be be a rector or a curate, but fortunate is the parish in which he dwells.

"The Records of a Good Man's Life" is a beautiful story, or rather a beautiful collection of episodes, that may be read with no less enjoyment than advantage by all classes, from the highest to the lowest. The style is simple, but effective; and when we are led to wander from pleasant fiction (if, indeed, there be aught of fiction in the book) to sober truth, it is by a path so inviting, that we desire not to depart from it. We find nothing dull, nothing wearisome in our way.

If we are taught to deliberate upon more serious matters, upon the solemn truths of which the Author is the able and eloquent advocate, it is in a manner so easy and graceful, that we think less of the professional teacher than of the agreeable companion: we have parted from him as from one whose society has been a relief, a pleasure, and a profit. The volumes will be welcomed wherever they are received. They have added much to the already high reputation of the writer; may they be the means of inducing other clergyman to follow his example!

The Eighth Report of the Society for improving Prison Discipline, and for improving Juvenile Offenders. With an Appendix.

This is the title of one of a series of Reports which have materially promoted sound opinions upon the comparative efficacy of various secondary punishments; upon the improvement of prisons; and upon the reformation of young persons, by a discipline which has all the advantages and few of the evils of a gaol.

To the present Report is annexed, under the hand of Thomas Clarkson, the prospectus of another Society, recently formed in London, for spreading information on capital punishments; and its three first publications against such punishments.

Public opinion seems to be approaching towards a settled condemnation of the axe and the halter, and it only remains for the legislature to substitute for these clumsy and cruel modes of coercing guilt, either transportation, the hulks, or penitentiary imprisonment, and in this Eighth Report the Society states strong reasons for adopting the last.

"From documents laid before Parliament," says the Society, "it appears, that of 4376 transported convicts, whose sentences were remitted, or whose time had expired, 296 only bore reputable characters, and few quit the hulks without being more depraved than when they entered them." (Report, pp. 5, 6.)

It is also alleged, that the example of both kinds of punishment is worse than lost upon the community in England; and in place of them "a judicious plan of solitary confinement" is proposed as "the most powerful of all moral instruments for the correction of the guilty."

"For successful examples of this nature, the Committee refer to some of our best Houses of Correction, and especially to the Penitentiary at Milbank. It is, however, from the United States that the most extensive experience on this subject is to be derived; where a system has been adopted which combines solitary confinement at night, hard labour by day, the strict observance of silence, and attention to moral and religious improvement. Inquiries have been instituted relative to the conduct of prisoners released from the Auburn Penitentiary, (in New York,) the prison at which this system has been longest observed; and of 206 discharged, who have been watched over for the space of three years, 146 have been reclaimed, and maintained reputable characters in society." (p. 8.)

Duly to appreciate the value of this result, it is to be observed, first, that these reclaimed convicts had resisted the numerous circumstances which, in the United States, protect men from the commission of crime; and secondly, the punishments of death, (except for very rare cases,) and transportation, being unknown in that country, the confined convicts belong to the class of this most depraved offenders.

The Report and Appendix farther present a minute account of the existing prisons and systems of punishment in England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, several of the colonies, America, France, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, together with numerous details and tables, upon many branches of criminal jurisprudence.

From these documents we find the state of crime in various countries in proportion to the population, to be as follows:—England, 1 criminal in 740 of the people; in Wales, 1 in 2320; in Ireland, 1 in 490; in Scotland, 1 in 1130; in Denmark, 1 in 1700; and in Sweden, 1 in 1500; and we know that it is in the United States 1 in 3500, and in New South Wales, 1 in 22; which last facts are somewhat powerful arguments in support of the Society's condemnation of the system of transporting convicts, and of their recommendation of the example of our brethren in America.

The only points on which the report seems to be defective are, the probable effect of allowing the convicts an interest in the labour to be exacted from them; and the proper modification of indulgences and pardons, on good conduct, which, there is reason to think, have not yet been sufficiently attended to.

Essay on the Right of Hindoos over Ancestral Property according to the Law of Bengal, by Rajah Rammohun Roy; with an Appendix on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance.

We shall not be expected to enter into the discussion which the learned Rajah of Hindostan has brought before the British public. The subject, however, is of considerable importance to those whose duty it is to preserve our Indian possessions and to govern them upon the principles of equity, as little as possible disturbing the ancient usages of the people. We deprecate, with the writer of this very judicious pamphlet, the change contemplated by the Authorities in Bengal with regard to the law of ancestral inheritance and the right of disposing of property. But we will let him speak for himself:—

"Any one possessed of landed property, whether self-acquired or ancestral, has been able, under the long-established law of the land, to procure easily, on the credit of that property, loans of money, to lay out on the improvement of his estate, in trade, or in manufactures, whereby he enriches himself and his family, and benefits the country. Were the change, which it is threatened to introduce into the law of inheritance, to be sanctioned, and the privilege of disposing of ancestral property (though not entailed), without the consent of heirs, denied to landholders, they, being incapacitated from a free disposal of the property in their actual possession, would naturally lose the credit they at present enjoy, and be compelled to confine their

concerns to the extent of their actual savings from their income; the consequence would be, that a great majority of them would unavoidably curtail their respective establishments, much more their luxuries—a circumstance which would virtually impede the progress of foreign and domestic commerce. Is there any good policy in reducing the natives of Bengal to that degree of poverty which has fallen upon a great part of the upper provinces, owing, in some measure, to the wretched restrictions laid down in the Mitakshura, their standard law of inheritance? Do Britons experience any inconvenience or disadvantage owing to the difference of legal institutions between England and Scotland, or between one county in England and another? What would Englishmen say, were the Court of King's Bench to adopt the law of Scotland as the foundation of their decisions regarding legitimacy; or of Kent in questions of inheritance? Every liberal politician will, I think, coincide with me when I say, that in proportion as a dependent kingdom approximates to her guardian country in manners, in statutes, in religious, and in social and domestic usages, their reciprocal relation flourishes, and their mutual affection increases."—pp. 16, 17.

Remarks on the Revised Edition of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

We are bound in justice to notice the abovenamed remarks, by the Author of the "Memoirs of Sebastian Cabot," which have just been forwarded to us by the Publishers of that work. In a critical notice which appeared in the number of the New Monthly Magazine for February last, we stated it as our conviction that Mr. Hugh Murray, who furnished the historical summary of the Voyages of Discovery in the first number of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, had successfully established his point in extending the track of Gaspar Corteneal, one of the earliest navigators of the North-western parts of the Atlantic Ocean, as far as to the sixtieth degree of latitude. The biographer of Sebastian Cabot has, however, since published an additional collection of evidence in support of his own view of the question, and it is only fair to state that the balance appears, in consequence, to be inclined anew in his favour. Whether Mr. Murray is prepared to combat the testimonies he has adduced time must prove; but we believe we are justified in expressing ourselves confident that he will give the representations of his opponent full and due consideration, and if convinced by his reasoning or authorities, be willing to retract, in a subsequent edition, whatever he may then be inclined to think an erroneous inference on his own part. As for ourselves, we do not, of course, until we have heard Mr. Murray's rejoinder, attempt to give any decided opinion upon the aspect which the affair has assumed, and we are perfectly willing that whatever we have stated with respect to the dispute on a former occasion should now be considered unsaid, contenting ourselves for the present with fulfilling the duties of heralds to the lists, and proclaiming the "laissez aller" for both champions. We cannot refrain, however, from requesting each, individually, to suppress, as much as possible, the very slight indications of ill feeling which appear in the comments hitherto published, and which, if the controversy should be protracted, seem likely to terminate in downright and undisguised hostility. There is no subject within the whole compass of literature which can justify the substitution of acrimony for that spirit of candid and willing acknowledgement which should distinguish every dispute involving in itself nothing of a private or personal consideration.

Researches in Greece and the Levant. By the Rev. John Hartley, M.A. late Missionary in the Mediterranean.

The countries which are celebrated as the cradle of the arts and sciences, which are associated with all that is heroic in classical recollections and rendered sacred by Scripture history, and which, too, in felicity of climate and scenery, and fertility of soil, may justly claim to be considered the very summer garden of Europe, these are the regions which of all others have been exposed to the most severe calamities, and visited with the avenging wrath of the Almighty for opportunities neglected and advantages abused. Fire and sword, plague, plunder, and oppression, have here combined to mar and desolate what God made fair and good.

Multitudes of Englishmen have made tours in the interesting countries of the Levant for purposes of instructive curiosity and science. Dr. Walsh's travels cannot fail to occur to our readers as supplying a fund of valuable information, not only respecting Constantinople, but the east of Europe generally; and such works prove doubly useful, as affording, in addition to ordinary knowledge, frequent helps in elucidation of the language and the narratives of Scripture. But it is the more peculiar province of missionary labour to "remember the forgotten, attend to the neglected, visit the forsaken, compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." Their voyage of discovery is the circumnavigation of charity,—a searching out and soothing of the spiritual wants and physical sufferings of their fellow-creatures. Mr. Hartley's volume is intended to afford a general idea of some of the first endeavours of this kind on the shores of the Mediterranean.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy. Translated from the German of Tennemann. By the Rev. Arthur Johnson.

In the year 1812, Tennemann published a one volumed abridgement of his own History of Moral or Metaphysical philosophy, in eleven volumes. Since then this abridgement has been frequently reprinted in Germany, with considerable improvements and additions, principally from the pen of Professor Wendt, of Gottingen. From the latest Leipsic edition of this abridgement the present translation has been made.

Tennemann was a disciple of Kant. His learning was profound, and his discrimination greater than ordinarily characterises German metaphysicians. One of the greatest advantages possessed by this excellent manual of moral philosophy is its copious Bibliography, indicating all that is worth reading, and very much that is *not*, on every subject it embraces; and presenting the reader with a catalogue of each author's works, and those of his commentators and opponents. Mr. Johnson has executed his laborious task with great diligence and discretion, taking such li

berties of modification with his author as were occasionally requisite to render him intelligible to the English reader, and omitting altogether some few passages relating to revealed religion, and penned in the usual rash, dogmatic style of a German, so-called, *philosophe*.

Divines of the Church of England. No. XXI.—Works of Doctors Powell and Fawcett. Edited by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D.

The works of these two eminent Johnians, especially those of the latter, present a happy alliance of learning and good sense, with that subdued and chastened eloquence which best befits the character of discourses delivered from the pulpit. Both were men of academical lives, and of academical habits of thought and reasoning. Hence the sermons contained in this volume, which were almost all delivered within the walls of Cambridge University, are of a more philosophical cast than would be altogether suited to an ordinary congregation, or a wholly unlearned reader. Their great aim being to convince the understanding, and to secure the assent of reason to the great truths of Christianity, and its historical evidences, they contain no flights of imagination, no pathetic appeals to the feelings, no vehement declamation to excite the passions. But the arguments are conducted on the principles of sound and certain logic, a luminous method is observed, by which all things bearing upon the subject are placed in lucid order, and the most apposite illustrations are introduced from Holy Writ. Moreover, Scriptural texts, when obscured by any difficulty, or perplexed by seeming contradiction, are clearly explained, and the strongest objections of the sceptic or the infidel are boldly met, and unanswerably refuted.

History of the Seven Churches of Asia. By the Rev. T. Milner, A.M.

Amongst our recent notices we had occasion to recommend to the attention of our readers Mr. Macfarlane's very interesting and neatly illustrated Essay on the Apocalyptic Churches. The Rev. Mr. Milner's work, which is now before us, is much more voluminous, being a careful and well digested collection of all the information respecting the Asian Churches that the writer had found scattered up and down a great variety of works of ancient and modern travels, but principally those of the agents of the Dilettanti Society, which sent a mission to travel in Greece and Asia Minor in the year 1764.

The history of the Asiatic Churches, which is here traced with sufficient minuteness, exhibits the gradual corruption and decline of Christianity in that quarter of the globe, and attests the truth of the "sure word of prophecy," by showing us these temples which were once so brilliant with gospel light, now, in consequence of their predicted apostacy, become dark and dismal heaps of predicted ruin and desolation. Besides the history of the rise, progress, decline, and fall of the seven Apocalyptic Churches, this volume contains incidental notices of the Churches of Tralles, Magnesia, Colosse, Hierapolis, Lyons, and Vienne. It is also illustrated with several woodcuts of medallions, &c. connected with the subject.

The Druid, a Tragedy. By Thomas Cromwell, author of "Oliver Cromwell and his Times."

The subject of this tragedy is the final fall of Druidism in Ireland, and the establishment of Christianity by the missionary labours of Saint Patrick, in the fifth century. The triumph of the true religion over heathenism might be perhaps objected to as a subject transcending the legitimate range of dramatic representation; but the difficulty is here, we think, successfully obviated by the conduct of the plot, as the means by which the denouement is brought about are, so far as they are represented, purely political. The fall of Druidism is consummated by the issue of a contest between the political power of the Arch-druid of Erin and the reigning monarch. The events conducting to the catastrophe are treason, assassination, and civil war. The contrast and superiority of Christian to Pagan doctrines is matter of occasional illustration in the person of Patricius; but the prominent figure in the piece is the vindictive, diabolical arch druid. The plot of the fable is well chosen, the conception of the more important characters of the *dramatis personæ* bold and original, while the versification is flowing and harmonious. The tragedy is dedicated to Mr. Coleridge, whose favourable opinion of it in MS. a dozen years ago, is recorded; a pregnant proof of Mr. Cromwell's more than Horatian modesty and judiciousness. Some valuable notes, illustrative of the antiquities and early history of Ireland, form a useful appendix to the drama.

Legends and Stories of Ireland. By S. Lover, R.H.A. With etchings by the author. Second Edition.

We rejoice to see that this clever and very humorous *jeu d'esprit* of Mr. Lover's, which we introduced to the favourable notice of our laughter-loving readers some months ago, has already reached a second edition. We know of no volume so well calculated to give an accurate idea of a humorous Irishman telling the drollest of his country's droll stories. Mr. Lover is, we believe, now engaged in bringing out an opera upon the Dublin stage. With the specimens of his varied talents and great industry which we have already witnessed, we are highly pleased, and we heartily wish him success in all his undertakings.

The Mind, and other Poems. By Charles Swain. Second Edition.

We certainly do not live in an age of poetry; there is too little honour given to the past, too little on-looking to the future, for our present atmosphere to suit and stimulate the poetical temperament; yet there are still those who make their own world, gather their shadows round them, when—

> "Fancy, ever mother of deep truth,
> Breathes her dim oracles on the soul of youth,"

and who, in the starry and silent midnight—in the loneliness of noontide—in the deep wood—in the fine inventions, which make the legends of the olden time, seek for "thoughts which do oft-times lie too deep for tears;" thoughts whose nature is poetry, and whose utterance is music. Such a one is Mr. Swain, his heart is in his voca-

tion—that love "which turneth labour to delight;" and poetry must take for him its shape of purest enjoyment. The volume now before us is a very delightful one; our author is peculiarly happy in the choice of his subjects; the Persian monarch gazing from his golden throne on the countless and glittering multitudes who watch the turn of his eye, and wait but to do his will, while he, their mighty master, is conscience stricken with his own nothingness, and weeps like a child over the vain pageant: or the Saracen caliph in his palace, glorious as if built by the genii, yet amid every earthly advantage, and at the close of a prosperous reign, is yet forced to admit, that during his long and fortunate life he has known but fourteen days of happiness! these, indeed, are subjects for poetry. We must not, however, forget those given to the common subjects and daily feelings of life.

Although somewhat beyond the usual length of our quotations, we are strongly tempted to insert the following:—

"BETTER DAYS.

Stranger, thrice twenty years have fled
Since first these eyes beheld the light;
Friends, parents, kindred, all are dead!
Day seems but like a second night.
Yet ah! not always hath the morn
Thus cold and shadowy met my gaze;
I knew a time when joys were born,
But that was in my better days.

A cot stands by the village brook,
Half shadowed by an alder-tree,
Where roses through the casement look,
And lingers near the summer bee;
And from the vale—how pleasantly!—
The flowers shine like a thousand rays:
Once such a home remain'd for me,
But that was in my better days.

Some spell relumes my aged sight;
A mirror of the past I view,
An inward vision of delight,
As beautiful as true!
A girl steps from that cottage door,
A world of brightness she surveys;
Ah! such a world was mine, before
I lost the charm of better days.

I hear sweet bells upon the air—
I see a glad and youthful band,
A village bride and bridegroom there
Before the holy altar stand!
When, when shall Time's bereaving wave
The memory of that morn erase?
Within the shadow of my grave,
I muse upon those better days.

It was no passion frail and fleet,
No idle fancy of the heart;
We knew but one delight—to meet!
We felt but one regret—to part!
He was the heaven of my soul,
The light which love alone conveys;
My heart could scarce contain the whole
Deep earnest bliss of better days.

He spoke not, though his spirit fell
Beneath the darkness of decline;
He would not, could not bear to tell
Aught that might grieve one thought of mine;
But ah! a wife's fond glance too soon
Will mark the startling hue which preys
Upon the grace of manhood's noon,
And darkens all life's better days.

I heard his voice, the rich and deep!
Die in so sadly sweet a lay,
As though the tones were tears to weep
The passing soul away!
Then I had given worlds for one—
For one, but *one* of all Hope's rays!
But Death stood by my side alone,
And buried low my better days.

A widow with two orphans pale,
Sits mourning near a new-raised mound;
The wintry winds around her wail,
She hears, but 'tis a wilder sound!
The hollow murmur of the tomb—
The 'dust to dust' her ear delays;
She turns, but wrecked amidst the gloom,
Where may she seek for better days?

Like buds which open to the eve,
And flourish 'midst the sunless dew;
As willows that most bend and grieve,
Rise lovelier and stronger too;
So beautiful the orphans grew!
A sweetness youth alone displays;
And oh! their father's eyes of blue
Recalled the dreams of better days.

It was a sinful act to pine,
When God had left my children still;
But little could I then divine
The coming dawn of deeper ill.
My boy from infancy had loved
The ocean's stern and stormy ways;
Alas! that early passion proved
Another bane to better days.

'Twas pain to see his cheek grow pale,
And know the cause was love for me;
And I—I gave him leave to sail
Across the wide unsparing sea!
And long I paced the lonely shore,
And prayed to Him whose mandate sways
The mighty deep for evermore—
To Him who gave my better days!

Once more I sought my home in tears,
And deem'd the worst of woe begun;
Ah! Stranger, it is sixteen years,
Long years, since I beheld my son!
But now my soul with prayer is meek,
And humbly God's behest obeys;
Yet 'tis my love, my joy to speak
Of other times, of better days!

I had a dream, but dreams are frail,
Too frail for hope, however light;
'Twas of a small and homeward sail,
That seemed to linger in my sight—
One of those bright and pictured leaves
Which slumber to the old displays;
A vision which the heart receives
As harbinger of better days.

But never more my hope, my pride,
Will here return to bless my gaze!
'He is returned,' the stranger cried—
'Returned, to bring thee better days!
Thy soul shall lose its sad alarms—
A haven for thine age is won!'
She caught the stranger in her arms—
She clasped her loved, her long-lost son!"

This volume is now in its second edition, a distinction it well deserves; for its author has taken advantage of the new volume to greatly alter and improve the first and longest poem, "The Mind." The vignette is a very pretty design by Liverseege, which illustrates one of the most touching passages in the poem.

Kidd's Guide to the "Lions" of London.

A very pretty little volume, full of wood-cuts and letter-press descriptions of the several London "Lions" that visitors ought to see, however brief their visit. It is agreeably arranged, and, we believe, as accurate and circumstantial as need be.

The Jew. 3 vols.

"The Jew" is a translation from the German, the five volumes of which the story consists in the original being compressed into three, the mystic number of the English novel-reader. Our sense of gratitude to the translator is not very overwhelming: we have received but little amusement and still less information from the perusal of the work.

Analysis of the Parts of Speech. By the Rev. C. J. Lyon, M.A.

To enter into a minute examination of the plan or principles of Mr. Lyon's Analysis would involve nothing less than a discussion of the various questions upon which the science of philology depends, as well as a critical investigation of many peculiarities in our own tongue, upon which volumes have already been written. Thus much, however, we can safely assert, that the student who may avail himself of their assistance will find more of condensed and useful information in the few pages he has devoted to his subject, than in many an elaborate Grammar of six times the compass. It affords us real gratification to find an effort made to clear away that mass of rubbish which at present so frequently impedes the approach to familiar acquaintance with a language which so well deserves the exercise of the most patient research to ascertain the true principles of its structure, no less from its intrinsic beauty, than from the circumstance of its forming the medium through which some of the loftiest human intellects have presented the results of their exertion, as an unchanging and imperishable inheritance to posterity. How little has been hitherto done towards the accomplishment of such an object! Books, it is true, infinite in number, and professing to give all the information necessary, have issued from the press; yet, every one knows, that what is done by many is by no means necessarily done well, and, with the exception of Horne Tooke on one side, and Lindley Murray on the other, where shall we find an author who has produced what may be truly called a respectable digest of the rules which direct the composition of our mutual oral or written converse?

If Mr. Lyon's book should only have the effect of exciting others to pursue still farther a plan, the outlines of which he has so ably drawn, he will yet have done enough to deserve the general acknowledgement; but we entertain the hope that he will not rest satisfied with his present labours, and that his inquiries in Etymology will be succeeded by a dissertation on the more extensive subject of syntactical accuracy. This, upon the principles of the Author of "The Diversions of Purley," whom Mr. Lyon has taken as his general guide, and characterised by the same skill which distinguishes the present Essay, would, we have no doubt, prove highly useful to all engaged in education, as well as acceptable to the discriminating and enlightened among the public in general.

Classical Scholar's Guide. By R. Carr.

Mr. Carr has so ably performed the office of eulogist and commentator for his own work, as almost entirely to supersede the necessity of our giving any opinion of its merits. Indeed whatever might have been our inclination to speak favourably of his labours, we should have looked in vain for some term of approbation, in the use of which we might be free from the apprehension of finding ourselves anticipated by the learned author himself in his modest and judicious preface. Well is it for ourselves, therefore, that we do not feel any inducement to enter upon a task which has been already so elaborately performed, and well is it for Mr. Carr's readers that they possess a guide so willing to direct their judgments, which, if not previously set upon the right track, might be led to form a far different conclusion as to the excellence of the Classical Scholar's Guide, than that contemplated by its compiler. In the present state of literature, it would perhaps be as well if this new plan of self-encomium were more frequently adopted by Authors in general. Men are surely justified in doing for themselves that which they may have reason to fear no one else will have the charity to do for them; and beyond question that individual who is best acquainted with the amount of labour bestowed upon a work, is also the best qualified to settle the exact meed of approbation he will consider a sufficient recompense for his diligence. It is true that in Mr. Carr's case it would be rather difficult to make the supply equal to the demand, as he has more than once applied the epithet of most invaluable to his lucubrations, and after this what more can be said? All that remains in the critic's power is to repeat the commendation in the same terms, and to hail the present volume in the words of one, who, however inferior to Mr. Carr, he might be in the dignity and importance of his subject, possessed at least an equal confidence in the permanence of his writings, as a true κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί. To speak seriously and in brief. There is much research displayed in this work, which may assist the classical student in ascertaining the proper quantity of the penultimate syllables of proper names, but the rest appears to us almost utterly useless, and notwithstanding the formidable battery of quotations from Homer, Ovid, and Lucan, which the erudite author has prepared for the annihilation of any unlucky objector in posse, we must say, with whatever personal hazard the avowal may be attended, that we think his talents and industry, and both to a certain extent he possesses, would have been much better employed in any other task than in the production of the pages before us.

Art in Nature and Science anticipated. By Charles Williams.

This is a most pleasing work, in every way calculated to improve and delight the young, for whom it is more especially intended. Mr. Williams has adopted the form of dialogue, and has managed it skilfully, making one observation not only elicit but illustrate the other. He has omitted "hard words" and scientific terms wherever there was a possibility of doing so; and where they were absolutely necessary, has simply and judiciously explained them. It is matter of congratulation to "the rising multitude," that men of real information devote their time with so much readiness to their improvement. Forty, or even thirty years ago, we should have been forced to wade through dusty folios without end, to attain a tithe of the information so agreeably conveyed in this pretty little volume. We cordially recommend it to schools and private families: it might be advantageously used as a class-book. Indeed, natural history ought to be seriously attended to, especially by those teachers who consider that

> "Nature is but a name for an effect,
> Whose cause is God——"

Many of the subjects are treated in a novel and most pleasing manner. Under the head "Musicians," we find a collection of interesting facts, and observations on singing-birds and insects that produce musical sounds. "The Soldiers" is an account of those insects, birds, and fishes, who are particularly fond of warfare, and "The Silk-manufacturers," "The Architects," and several other subjects are treated in like manner. Only one, entitled "The Paper-makers," has previously appeared; it was published in "The Juvenile Forget Me Not" for 1832. We should like to see a larger collection of facts and anecdotes from Mr. Williams's pen, and, in the mean time, are happy to herald him the success that must attend his exertions.

Gleanings in Natural History, with Local Recollections. By Edward Jesse, Esq. to which are added Maxims and Hints for an Angler.

Mr. Jesse need anticipate nothing but kindness at our hands. We were so much delighted with his book, that in common honesty we were obliged to cast it from us, and to take up a plaguy pamphlet on Reform, in the hope that some of our critical acumen might return to us, before we sent forth our judgment upon his "Gleanings;" but in vain; the very name of the book is as oil to our vinegar. "Gleanings," forsooth! gentle reader, on our veracity, they are not *gleanings*, but a rich and abundant harvest of such information as will make your hearts leap within you, and lead you to exclaim with the eloquent Psalmist, "Oh! that you had the wings of a dove," to fly far, far from the turmoil of this busy city, and be at rest within some calm and tranquil solitude of nature. We do wrong to call it solitude—Nature has no solitude. Hurdis has said, and our Author, with good taste and feeling, adopts it as his motto, that

> "——————————not a tree,
> A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
> A folio volume. We may read, and read,
> And read again, but still find something new,
> Something to please, and something to instruct,
> E'en in the noisome weed."

"White's Natural History of Selborne," was the parent of this delightful class of books, and until its publication, the beautiful mysteries of Nature were known to, or noticed by, few but the scientific. This was followed, after a considerable lapse of time, by the "Journal of a Naturalist." Then appeared "Howitt's Book of the Seasons," which, by this time, must be on the shelf of every country gentleman in England, and the value of which was considerably enhanced by Mrs. Howitt's beautiful poetry. Now we have Mr. Jesse's "Gleanings." These four books are in themselves a library of entertaining knowledge, and, what is better still, of pure and holy thoughts—exquisite illustrations of the Almighty's goodness and wisdom! We hail this last especially, in that the scenery it describes, is within our reach. Mr. Jesse, being Deputy-Surveyor of his Majesty's parks, has confined his observations chiefly to the *locale* of Greenwich, Hampton Court, Bushy, and beautiful Richmond, with not unfrequently a glance at regal Windsor. We entertain, at this present moment, a decided esteem for the rooks in Hampton Court Park. We venerate the thorn trees in Bushy—Harry the Eighth's Mound in Richmond Park shall be visited by us before the "merrie month of May" scatters breezes and blossoms on the traveller's brow. We never anticipated the possibility of cultivating friendships with toads and alligators before; and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves never again to insult a donkey, by comparing to it one of the stupid of our own poor species. Seriously, although Mr. Jesse's personal observations have been confined to the parks round London, yet he has collected anecdotes and information from all parts of the world, and blended them without much system, but with such excellent sense and feeling, as to form a work that will be fondly treasured by every true lover of nature.

There is one little chapter in the book, called "Our Village;" and the author apologises for its appearance, as, to use his own words, "it has nothing to do with Natural History." We differ from him; it has a great deal to do with Natural History—the natural history of the English peasant as he happily was, and the history of the English peasant as he unhappily is.

The only portion of this chapter we cannot cordially admire, is the declaration "that it is the first, and will probably be the last time that I shall appear before the public as an author." As they say at public meetings, when an eloquent and valuable speaker signifies his intention of dismissing the subject and retiring, so say we—"No, no! go on, go on!"

THE DRAMA.

The condition and prospects of the Great Houses are daily growing worse; consequently—(we are sorry for the *sequitur*; but being one, we are bound to recognise it)—consequently the hopes of the English Drama may be said to look upward. The results of the only dramatic event since our last, which is of sufficient interest and importance to claim detailed notice in our monthly report — the production of Miss Kemble's Tragedy of "Francis I."—would of themselves have been sufficient to confirm, if needful, the belief we have long entertained, and studiously sought to propagate, that the existence of theatres like those of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, are absolutely incompatible with the existence of a drama corresponding in character and importance with the rest of our living national literature: we mean, that the mere *existence* of those theatres is sufficient to produce the baneful effects we refer to; for *while* they exist, foolish or knavish speculators will always be found to keep them open; and while they are kept open, every author, of whatever grade or pretensions, will idly, or ignorantly, or perversely, imagine that *they* must be the chief points of his aim, and all the rest mere stepping-stones, if he is a "rising" author, and objects of condescension, if he is a risen one. And, finally, (which is the point on which our argument wholly rests)—no new drama *can* succeed at the Great Houses, *if it deserve to succeed*; (for without desert, or with a due quantity of the opposite of desert, it may). A drama, whether belonging to Tragedy or Comedy, which rests its claims to success upon just and legitimate foundations—which does not substitute mere caricature for character, mere extravagance, or mere excitement, for passion, and mannerism or manner for *manners*, *cannot* succeed where its pretensions cannot be appreciated; and who will say that they *can* be appreciated where the words in which they are developed, and the traits of countenance and tones of voice by which they are interpreted, cannot be heard and recognised? The daily and weekly critics have told us, in the coolest way in the world, that not one word in ten which Miss Kemble uttered, when playing the principal character in her Tragedy of "Francis I." could be heard by more than one-tenth of the audience; and they have told us no more than the truth. And yet (passing by this) they go about to seek for *other* reasons why the Tragedy cannot be expected to attain popularity! This is as if a man should offer to give twenty-four reasons why he cannot pay his bills, and begin by declaring that he has not a farthing of money. How are dramatic authors to satisfy the tacit claims which audiences have upon them, if they cannot make themselves heard? To seek for *other* reasons, is to trifle with all reason, and to insult common sense. On the other hand, this reason once admitted, all the acknowledged facts connected with the case are explained. In short, at the Great Houses, the only "legitimate" drama must consist either of regular recitative opera, or of "*explicable* dumb show and noise,"—"The Freischutz," "Three-fingered Jack," and the Pantomimes.

As there is no other new drama but that of Miss Kemble waiting our attention, we shall make no apology for these introductory remarks, especially as they apply in a singular manner to that production.

The play of "Francis I." is formed on a double plot, partly historical and partly imaginary. The chief incidents, however, arise out of the passion of Louisa of Savoy, the Queen Mother, for the famous Connêtable de Bourbon, then Governor of the conquered Provinces of Italy, whom the Queen, in virtue of her absolute power over the young king, recalls from his government, and to whom she offers her hand. His rejection of this offer in consequence of a previous passion for Margaret de Valois, the Queen's daughter—the revenge of the Queen in consequence—the intrigues of the Spanish chief Garcia (distinguished throughout the play as a monk)—and the attainder and escape of de Bourbon—these form the materials of the chief plot, and occupy the three first acts of the play; the two last acts being almost wholly occupied with a second plot, arising out of the guilty love of Francis for Françoise de Foix, sister of a noble of the Court, and of her *secret* love for him; ending in her self-destruction in a fit of remorse consequent on her having sacrificed her honour to the King, to save the life of her beloved brother. These form the *matériel* of Francis I., at least of the acted Play, with which alone *we* are called upon to concern ourselves. It scarcely need be added that so total a dissevering of the interest into two distinct parts, produces an effect absolutely fatal to the Play as an acting piece. We say this, however, almost wholly with reference to the fact of its being acted in a theatre where nothing short of the most fixed and almost painful degree of attention can enable the spectator to preserve the clue of *any* plot, however simple in itself, or however skilfully constructed. This so-much-talked-of and desiderated simplicity and unity of plot is a thing called for by vast theatres alone; though good in itself, it is by no means *essential* to a high degree of interest and delight in the spectator of a dramatic representation. In the vast the-

atres of ancient Greece, and the not vastly smaller ones of modern London, simplicity of plot was and is essential; because in such theatres so much of the explanatory and connecting dialogue necessarily escapes the ear, that the *mind's* ear and eye (which are infinitely more sensitive and retentive than the body's) are compelled to make up the deficiency and keep whole the connecting thread of interest; which, in the case of a well-constructed plot, they can generally contrive to do—but in an ill-constructed one never. The consequence is that, with us, plot and action are everything—passion, character, poetry, nothing; whereas, with the creators of the English drama, who were the creators of *all* drama, worthily so called, in modern times—it was precisely the reverse: their *plots* are, for the most part, a farrago of gratuitous extravagance and absurdity; but their *plays* are such a treasure of true passion and high poetical beauty, (to say nothing of character, manners, and other minor and extrinsic qualities) as all the poets united, of all other ages and countries, cannot parallel. And this point brings us back to the Tragedy of Miss Kemble. It contains matter which, *if it could have been heard*, would have created and sustained an interest in the play, from the beginning to the end, in spite of its inordinate length, and that total disjointedness of plot which is the crying deficiency of the work. But as it is, it must be content to rest its claims to distinction wholly on those poetical and dramatic merits which can only be discovered in a perusal of the piece. It attracted a great house the first night—every body pretended to be pleased, but were utterly disappointed and wearied by it; it has been played to half empty benches ever since; and in the mean time the town is ringing with an almost incredulous surprise at the redeeming graces included in the *written* piece, not one of which did they detect in the *acted* one.

With respect to the performance of this drama, two of the characters were admirably represented—that of the Duke de Bourbon, by Kemble, and that of Françoise de Foix, by Miss E. Tree. The first was all fire, spirit, and gallantry, mixed with that manly grace and nobility of bearing of which nobody on the stage, except Charles Kemble, (and not more than "two or one" off it) have any notion. But Miss Tree's performance was exquisite. Pathos, sweetness, and simplicity, moulded into one by an all-pervading, but secret and therefore scarcely conscious passion, made this performance one of the most affecting we have ever witnessed, that is, to those who happened to be within reach of its influence. But to the majority of the audience it must have been little more than "inexplicable dumb show."

Miss Kemble's performance of the Queen Mother was acted in parts with a force and passion we have not seen her lately surpass—but why does she still point out her toe, and say "My Lard?"——She has still a great deal to learn, and still more to get rid of.

The other parts were all extremely well played, but were not of a nature to require particular notice.

The only other novelty at this theatre is a farce called "Born to Good Luck; or, an Irishman's Fortune." Its one merit consists in the skill with which all the various parts are made to act as foils to the one on which the effect is to depend—that one being acted by the actor-author himself, Mr. Power. We can tell Mr. Power that he is quite as clever a writer as he is an actor; and that if he pleases, he might do as much for the drama of his day in the former capacity, as he does in the latter. But he cannot do this by constructing, or revising—if it be a revival—a farce that openly, and even impudently, sacrifices all the other parts to one. Nothing can be more droll or amusing than Power as the Irishman in Italy by mistake; but it is as impolitic as it is impertinent to make all the other characters nonentities, in the mistaken view of helping the effect of the one favourite actor.

Late in the month (on the 21st), Drury-Lane produced an opera, entitled (foolishly enough, for it does not profess to be even a translation) "Der Alchymist." We regret, for many reasons, to say that it is a poor affair, unworthy of the author to whom it is attributed, put together, as it should seem, for the purpose of sustaining a farrago of Spohr's music, collected from half a dozen of his works, to the respective parts of which it *may* have been appropriate, whereas in its present connexion, it *cannot* be so. Some of the music, however, is graceful, elegant, and expressive; and it was very exquisitely sung, in point of mere execution, by Mrs. Wood, and was not materially injured by that affectation which is usually the prevailing sin of this lady's style.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists was opened to the Public on Monday the 26th of March. It consists of nine hundred and thirty-two works of art, including a few in sculpture, about thirty in engraving, and a larger proportion than usual of drawings in water-colours. Our visit, at so late a period of the month, was necessarily a brief one; and the rooms were crowded to such excess as to render it impossible for us to examine any but the more prominent pictures. We cannot therefore attempt to give our readers a very extended notice. We have no doubt that the Society is keeping pace with the expectations of its friends, and that the exhibition of 1832 will be considered of greater excellence than any of those by which it has been preceded. It gives us pleasure to publish the following extract from the address that accompanies the catalogue.

"Works of Art, in the various departments of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving, to the amount of 18,000*l.* and upwards, have been sold from the walls of the Exhibition since the commencement of the Society, and numerous commissions given in consequence of the talent thus displayed; by which means many meritorious individuals have been encouraged, and a general taste for Art extended. Under these circumstances it is presumed the usefulness of the Society will be allowed by all; more especially since they have never opposed, either directly or indirectly, any existing Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts, but have uniformly sought to go hand in hand with whatever tended to their general advancement."

The most remarkable picture in the room, and one possessing considerable merit, is No. 224, the first of a series intended to represent the procession to the Abbey on the day of the Coronation of his present Majesty, by R. B. Davis. It contains portraits of the more distinguished persons who attended on the occasion, and when complete will, we imagine, occupy many hundred square feet of canvass—the portion at present exhibited being only a fourth of the intended whole. It is, of course, painted for his Majesty, but why, we are at a loss to guess. It is not, we presume, meant to insinuate that the Coronation of William the Fourth, being the most splendid of all Coronations, is to be a model for all future Reigns. Mr. Davis is an excellent artist; and although we are pleased to find him engaged upon a work that must be profitable, we do not think it can add much to his already high and honourably achieved reputation.

Mr. Roberts exhibits a large picture "Ruins—composition" that does him great credit. He has had a wider scope than usual, and he has turned it to account. The rich landscape, and the grey ruin form a beautiful contrast. There are also four exquisite drawings by this accomplished artist, 776, that will not fail to attract all who have a true feeling for art.

Mr. Linton has but two works in the collection, No. 156, the Grecian Choirs at the Temple of Apollo, and No. 314, a scene in the Bay of Naples; the former is a brilliant and effective picture, full of fancy in design and richly coloured; the latter is a fine transcript of Italian scenery.

Mr. Inskipp has several finished works, and three or four sketches. The latter are perfectly delicious; that numbered 443, is perhaps the most attractive. Grace, delicacy, and freedom appear to have been combined without an effort.

No. 45, "The Widow," by E. Prentis, is a well-arranged and effective picture, upon a subject not altogether new. If this artist could execute as well as he conceives, there would be few to equal him in his profession, but, unhappily, there is a lamentable degree of flatness and tameness in his colouring.

Mr. Hurlstone exhibits several portraits, No. 80, "The Children of Earl Gower" is, we think, his best. He has evidently bestowed much care upon this picture; and it is an excellent specimen of a class of art, in which "British Artists" are expected to excel.

One of the most attractive works in the exhibition, is by a young Scotch artist, G. Harvey, whose picture of the "Covenanters" last year was so generally admired. No. 115, "the Baptism," illustrates a passage in "the lights and shadows of Scottish life," where the ceremony is performed under the wide canopy of Heaven, and among the wild rocks of the Scottish highlands. Mr. Harvey has afforded us a fine idea of the stern and upright characters of the time of which he paints. His work would, we think, have been improved if the grouping had been less close and confused; the merits of the picture must be looked for, but they are of a nature to recompense those who search.

Mr. Hofland's landscapes are, as usual, of great excellence. Few have ever painted the rich yet gentle peculiarities of English scenery with more truth or better effect. A fine example is No. 135, "Windsor from the Clewer Meadows;" but in No. 52, he has visited the eternal Lake of Como, and has brought away the town of Menagio upon his canvass. It is enough to say that he has been successful.

The portraits of Mrs. W. Carpenter are unrivalled, at least in this collection. In-

deed she may safely enter the lists with the competitors for public favour at an exhibition of greater pretensions.

No. 570, "Portraits of a Lady and her Children," is an exquisite drawing, by D. Mc Clise; who also exhibits an interesting sketch of the venerable Northcote, taken in his chamber a few days before his death.

Mr. T. Uwins has also several drawings of exceeding merit, among which we may particularize No. 639, "Psyche opening the Box of Beauty."

We have space only to mention a few others; Mr. Childe's Landscapes; two or three heads by J. Faulkner; the Landscapes of J. A. O'Connor; Elderberry Gatherers, by J. Stark; two spirited and humorous pictures, by R. Farriar; the "Auld Friends," by H. Pidding; the "Reform Question," by T. Clater; the Portrait and a Drawing, (545,) by S. A. Hart; an "Eastern Girl," by Miss Fanny Corbaux; "Madeline," by W. Boxall; a Waterfall in North Wales, and other Landscapes, by W. R. Earl; "Autumnal Pastime," by W. Derby; the "Broken Pitcher," by W. Kidd; Studies from Nature, by Mrs. Hakewell; two excellent landscapes, "a Coast Scene and Dolbardien Castle," by R. H. Noble; "Still Life," by G. Stevens; "the Interior of St. Thomas, Monmouth," by J. Wilson; "Mrs. Davenport in Character," by J. Holmes; "Scotch Drink (a sketch from Burns) and the Rivals," by J. P. Knight; three or four exquisite drawings by F. Rochard. The "Damask Rose," by Miss Derby, and a beautiful and finely-executed drawing after Vandyke, by the same lady; a copy after Stothard and another after Watteau, by Miss M. A. Pickersgill. We are reluctantly compelled to leave the above works with so limited a notice, at least for the present; and to omit from even so crude a list a number of others that doubtless merit the best recommendation we could have bestowed upon them. But at so late a period of the month, we have found it difficult to say even so much of the exhibition in Suffolk Street. The Society of British Artists may rest assured that they have our warmest wishes for their success. They have laboured much and well for the patronage they have obtained, and we trust and believe they will continue their exertions to secure it.

The public will find their exhibition room a delightful place in which to spend a few hours—not only pleasantly but profitably.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Melodies, by Mrs. Alexander Kerr.

We beg the fair Authoress's pardon for having suffered her beautiful production to remain so long unnoticed. We have never seen a work (to use the general phrase) so tastefully "got up." The embellishments are of the highest order, and the melodies rich and varied, without being too complicated for general drawing-room performance. We recommend the volume to all who wish to possess a book at once elegant and pleasing, combining the beauties of music and painting in a manner which must gratify the lovers of both delightful arts.

Juliet. Drawn by Miss Sharp; engraved by J. Bromley.

Our readers are already acquainted with this print; it was published in "The Keepsake," and is now engraved on a larger scale, in mezzotinto, by Mr. Bromley. It is a very agreeable print, but assuredly not the Juliet that Shakspeare conceived and drew.

Maiden Meditation. Painted by W. Boxall; engraved by J. Bromley.

We have had frequent occasion to mention the name of Mr. Boxall, but it has rarely been our fortune to notice any of his engraved works; yet few artists, we think, are more likely to "tell," when their efforts have been transferred to copper. He has a fine and delicate perception of female beauty; he paints as a poet, yet with a thorough knowledge of his art. We hail the appearance of an accessible work after his pencil, as an acquisition of considerable value to our stock of intellectual delights. If the print before us be "maiden meditation," it certainly is not "fancy free." The engraver has performed his task in a satisfactory manner.

The Poacher's Confederate. Painted by C. Hancock; drawn on stone by Thomas Fairland.

This is one of the most spirited lithographic drawings we have ever seen. It represents a lurcher with a dead hare; we can scarcely call to mind any instance of engraving in which the character of the animals has been more faithfully described.

The Return to the Village. Drawn on stone by Thomas and William Fairland, from a painting by Destouches.

A story is beautifully told by this print. An unhappy and erring maiden has returned to the cottage of her father, a stern but sorrowful old man, who is employed in burning the gay trappings his repentant child has just thrown off, to put on once again the humble garments of her more innocent days. It is an exquisite picture, and has been admirably copied in lithography by Messrs. Fairland. We imagine that prints after French artists will become more numerous in England than they have been. British painters of the higher class demand such enormous sums from those who seek to multiply specimens of their genius, that publishers, or engravers who publish on their own account, can scarcely venture to incur the risk of publication. If M. Destouches had been M——, R.A. or M——, R.A. he would doubtless have demanded some two hundred pounds sterling for the "copy-right" of "The Return to the Village." The matter is of too weighty a nature to be discussed briefly—we may recur to it hereafter.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The lecture on improvisation, delivered at the Royal Institution by the Marquis Moscati, created so strong a sensation, that, says the Literary Gazette, we were anxious to procure an extended report of it. But as our friend, the learned and accomplished lecturer, delivered his discourse without notes, we are sorry to say we can afford but a meagre statement of what made so powerful an impression upon an auditory of some seven hundred persons, including about two hundred ladies. Well aware of the extraordinary gifts and talents of the Marquis, we can only hope that our disappointment in this instance may be, to a certain degree, compensated by his being induced to continue his brilliant labours in the same theatre of high literary and intellectual resort. The following notes were taken by an able auditor :—

After having given a philosophical definition of poetry, the lecturer declared that extemporaneous poetry is nothing but a divine mania, arising from irritation of the nervous system, and from over-excitement of the brain. He then introduced a great variety of the most renowned improvisatori of all ages, and of many different nations. The Hebrews were first mentioned, and David and Judith were described as truly inspired poets; and specimens of their extemporaneous poems were quoted in the Hebrew language. Next came the Phœnicians; and Marbat was cited as their best improvisatore. The Carthaginian improvisatori were afterwards commented upon. With Virgil the lecturer praised Iopas, who sung extemporaneous poetry at the banquet which Dido gave to Æneas. Hannibal also had with him at Cyma an improvisatore, called Hamicar, who died in that city. The renowned Carthaginian traveller, Hanno, was accompanied into the interior of Africa by Satubal, who was accustomed to sing extemporaneous poems for the amusement of the company. The Egyptians were also endowed with the gift of improvisation; and the lecturer pointed out Berytas, the poet of Cleopatra. Several Greek improvisatori were also introduced; and after having spoken of Homer, Orpheus, Corinna, Sappho, and Musæus, the Marquis, by quotations from Strabo, proved that there existed a Thyrsian academy, where only improvisatori were admitted. Several Arcadians, and especially Thyrsis and Corydon, were much commended. From Greece he passed to Rome, and with Dionysius of Halicarnassus quoted an extemporaneous poet who lived under Romulus. He then alluded to Archias, who has been celebrated by Cicero. Quintus Rennius Fannius was also cited as a renowned Roman improvisatore, and the testimony of Suetonius was produced: lastly, a young Roman was mentioned, as having been publicly crowned under Trajan, for his extraordinary genius in extemporaneous poetry. From the Germans he selected the Minnesingers and Leibesingers, as their best improvisatori. The Provençal Troubadours, the French Trouverers, and the Spanish improvisatori, were also described. The lecturer did not show great admiration for French poetry. He introduced Lord Byron, as an English improvisatore; and cited some lines from an extemporaneous poem, which the English bard composed in the Campo-Santo of Pisa, in his presence. In speaking of Italy, he seemed animated with feelings of grief, and divided the improvisatori of his unhappy country into two classes, the educated and the uneducated. Of the latter he mentioned three, of whom he gave several specimens; and in analysing a stanza of a Neapolitan lazzarone, he caused general merriment, and was universally applauded. The lecturer then widely described the most celebrated educated improvisatori: these were Serafino dell' Aquila, Bernardino Accolti, Brandolino, Giammaria Filelfo, Niccola Leoniceno, Andrea Marone, Bernardino Perfetti, Corilla Olympica, Metastasio, Don Caspare Mollo, Duke of Lusciano, Gianni, Sgricci, and Taddei. He stated that Madame de Staël had taken the principal characters of her "Corinne" from Corilla; and that the Oswald of Corinne was the late Duke of Gloucester. He went on to demonstrate, from Latin passages, physiological observations, and historical facts, that the improvisatori when singing are under the powerful influence of a spiritual mania. Having, lastly, given an explanation of the art of improvisation, he demanded rhymes for a sonnet. These were given from Petrach; on which he first composed a sonnet on Naples, and then another on Love: both the subjects were proposed by the audience. The lecturer offered to sing an extemporaneous poem, accompanied by music, but it was in vain that he appealed to the gentlemen for the accompaniment. A kind lady, however, descended from the gallery, and having taken the tune on which he was to sing, a subject was demanded; and Music was given as the theme, and sung. We subjoin a copy of the verses.

ODE ON MUSIC.

Delle sfere l' eterna armonia,
Che nel giro de' lor movimenti
Fan con dolci graditi concenti
L'alto empireo ognor risuonar,

Della Musica sveglia l' idea,
E la strana concordia c' attesta,
Che col basso il soprano n' innesta,
E produce il soave cantar.

Il volatile stuol, che s' annida
Ne' giardin, nelle selve, ne' monti,
Se alla Musica ancor tu confronti,
Trovi esempio di grato piacer.
Filomela, che narra dolente
Con dolcissima voce il suo amore,
Ci risveglia un diletto nel core,
Che ci fa del suo canto goder.

Quando l'uomo è dal duolo depresso,
Può la Musica torgli la noja,
E destargli nel seno la gioja,
Anche in mezzo al più crudo dolor.
Deh! mirate il soldato, che corre
Spensierato al periglio, alla morte,
Sol la Musica il rende più forte,
E lo sprona nel bellico ardor.

Colla Musica vince l' amante
La durezza di quella ch' adora,
Colla Musica il Nume s' onora,
Colla Musica onorasi il re;
Colla Musica in petto s' accende
Del poeta quel vivido ardore
Che lo fa improvisar nel furore,
E lo rende maggiore di se.

Ma la Musica invano cercai
Fra la dotta gentile udienza,
Ch' ascoltommi con grande pazienza,
E d' applausi mi rese l' onor.
Se non fosse per questa donzella
Che degnò d' ajutarmi nel canto,
Io per certo perduto avrei il vanto
Di spiegarvi de' vati il valor.

The next subject proposed was Poland, and the lecturer, in singing of that unfortunate country, took a very elevated tone: his words, his actions, and his voice, seemed extremely agitated. At the end, universal applause was accorded; and a venerable Polish gentleman, with his eyes in tears, twice embraced the poet before the company, and expressed his admiration. The entire scene was such as is rarely witnessed with our calm temperament, and in our phlegmatic climate.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

An additional notice of the volcanic island, by Dr. John Davy, was read. The author's account of this island, in his former communication, extended to the 25th of October; and this supplementary notice contains his observations to the time of its final disappearance, at the end of December last. In July, the atmosphere at Malta is described by him as having been exceedingly close and oppressive, and its temperature unusually high; and in August the western sky to have exhibited a most lurid and threatening aspect, to the great alarm of the inhabitants, who regarded these atmospheric appearances as indicative of some great impending calamity. He states the successive changes which have taken place in the volcanic island since its elevation to have been very imperfectly observed; but he considers the knowledge of these changes to be unimportant. Having described some of the mineralogical specimens thrown up, he remarks that the island disappeared during the continuance of violent squalls and a heavy sea; and considers this circumstance to be favourable to the supposition that it was forced up from a deep sea, and not elevated by a shoal. But the valuable and sterling data, and accurate local information, which Captain Smyth's long residence on that naval station, while executing the Admiralty survey of the Mediterranean, enabled him to supply in his late communication to the Royal Society, afford to ourselves almost conclusive evidence on this point.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

From the prospectuses that have been published relative to the objects of this institution, we entertain the most sanguine hopes of its ultimate success; it is patronized and supported by the wealth and influence of the first dignitaries of the Church. This University or College is to be established by a great personal sacrifice, principally made by the prebendaries, and to cover the expense, they are, we believe, about to part with one of their estates at South Shields. The Bishop, besides a magnificent donation, confers on the institution 1000*l.* annually. The endowment is on a scale of liberality worthy of the olden time. The warden and classical professor will have the reversion of the first two vacant stalls in the Cathedral, and (waiting the golden prebends) a handsome salary. The minor canonries of the Cathedral, which are of the value of 200*l.* per annum, will be appropriated to the University as Fellowships; and the whole of the patronage of the chapter and the see will be distributed according to a scale of merit among its members.

The college presents numerous facilities for the machinery of an University. There is a most valuable library, a dormitory, and other apartments, convertible into lecture-rooms. The Bishop's library, on the Castle Green, will form an admirable hall; and a row of houses forming one side of the Green, is purchased for the residence of the foundation scholars.

The Government of the University is to be vested in the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop being visitor. A chief officer of the College or University is to be appointed, with the title of Warden, to whom will be committed the ordinary discipline. There will be professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, of Greek and Classical Literature, and of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; besides readers, teachers, and tutors, the latter of whom will superintend

the studies of their respective pupils, and have the care of their general conduct. The students will consist of—1st, Foundation Students, twenty of whom will have lodgings, commons, and tuition, provided for them at the expense of the prebendaries. These appointments will be filled up, as they become vacant, by those of the applicants who most distinguish themselves at a public examination.—2nd, Ordinary Students, maintained at their own cost, but subject in all respects to the college rules of discipline, and to have every academical privilege in common with other students.—3rd, Occasional Students, to be admitted, under certain restrictions, to attend one or more courses of public lectures, but without other academical privileges.—4th, Divinity Students.

The course of study required to complete the education of a member of the College will extend to four years. Prizes are to be instituted for the reward of special merit, at the close of each annual examination. Arrangements are making with all possible speed for opening the University in October.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A paper was read at a recent meeting of this society, written by Major Henry Burney, British resident at Ava, descriptive of the process employed by the Burmese in the manufacture of what is commonly termed *lacquered* ware; and was intended to illustrate a splendid donation from the same gentleman, comprising specimens of various articles manufactured by the Burmese from the fibres of the bamboo cane, and exhibiting in every stage the method of making drinking-cups, betel-boxes, dinner-boxes, &c. The name of lacquered ware, which has been given to this manufacture, appears to be incorrect, as no lac is used in the process. The principal material is the varnish called *theet-tsee*, or wood-oil, which is very plentiful in Ava, and of which three sorts are used. Few colours preserve their tint when mixed with this varnish; vermilion answers best; and the Burmese prefer that of their own making to what is imported from China. The varnish being applied with the hand sometimes raises blisters on the skin of the workman, as a remedy for which they apply a little teak-wood rubbed down with water; as a preventive, they occasionally swallow a little of the varnish. The different figures are etched on the article, while fixed on a lathe, by means of a rude graver; the traces of which are subsequently filled up with vermilion, or whatever colour is preferred. After giving an account of the materials used, the author describes the process of manufacture, as performed by two separate parties of workmen engaged by him expressly for this purpose, and some of whom prided themselves on having manufactured betel-boxes for her majesty the Queen of Ava. In the course of this description, he refers to the various articles which accompanied it, as illustrative of his remarks. Of the drinking-cups there are nine plain specimens, showing the stages from the first weaving of the basket-work to the finished article, and five others variously ornamented; there are three specimens of the dinner or rice-box, from the rough frame as turned on the lathe, to the article finished with vermilion; six specimens of betel-boxes; a lathe; specimens of the varnish, oil, polishing powders, and every implement used.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors, &c. of this Institution, the statement of affairs was somewhat more satisfactory than on late occasions. The capital amounts to 164,852*l.* including 2,377*l.* of donations, of which 157,398*l.* has been actually received. By economy and attention, it was reported that the prospects of the University might be considered favourable. Of 386 students now attending, 226 belong to the medical classes, which, accordingly, seem alone to have taken a permanent root. 200*l.* was voted, as a compensation, to Professor Pattison. Mr. Maldon, M.A., and Mr. White, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, have been severally appointed professors of Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy, *vice* Long, De Morgan, and Lardner, resigned. Dr. Carswell was also appointed professor of morbid anatomy, a new class; to aid which he has contributed a fine collection of drawings.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A dissertation on the great plague of Athens, by Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, was read by the President. The first introduction of this pestilence into Europe occurred about 430 years B. C., when it made its appearance with great mortality at Athens; where it continued for three years, having been conveyed, as it was believed, from Æthiopia, or some part of the African coast, to that celebrated city, at the time under the sway of Pericles, and devastated by the ravages of the first Peloponnesian war. Both Thucydides and Hippocrates were living at that period, and were attacked, but not fatally, by the disorder. The former, in the second book of his history, has given us, with the Attic vigour and eloquence for which his history of the Peloponnesian war is so much admired, a full account of the appearance and progress of the pestilence. Hippocrates, however, it is to be regretted, has left no statement of the treatment of the disorder, and the means employed for its cure. The disease made

its first appearance in the head, and continued its attacks in succession to the lower parts of the body; and it was remarkable that it never terminated fatally in those patients who had already recovered from an attack. The sufferer felt the greatest desire to be entirely uncovered and to remain cool, although the skin externally was only moderately warm. Some patients, while unguarded, escaped and leaped into the wells or other collections of cold water. It is remarked by all the historians, that the years immediately preceding the plague were unusually healthy, and that while it continued it was the only disorder, all others changing their character and becoming converted into it. The Athenians attributed it to a poisoning of the springs; and the idea of poison being in some mode or other the cause of their calamity, was so firmly fixed in their minds, that suspicion existed universally even among the nearest relatives. The author concluded his dissertation with some remarks on the plague at Milan, Marseilles, and London.

EDINBURGH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting, Capt. Boswall, R.N. read an account of an ancient bulwark discovered on the sea shore, at Wardie, near Newhaven. He illustrated the nature of the very excellent cement by which this bulwark has been so long kept together, by specimens of cement from various Roman works abroad. A very high antiquity is assigned by some to this bulwark, under the impression that, since the time of the Romans, no cement has been used in this country that could withstand the action of the sea for any length of time. Others, however, imagine that this may be the remains of a harbour or dock, constructed by James IV. near Newhaven, which is known to have been overwhelmed by the encroachments of the sea in that quarter.

William Skene, Esq. also read a very interesting communication regarding the remains still to be found of the ancient capital of the Picts. Mr. Skene clearly showed that Forteviot, in Strathearn, and not Abernethy, as has been asserted by some writers, was the Pictish capital. He then gave a description, illustrated by a drawing of a sculptured stone, found some years ago in the bed of the river, close to Forteviot, and which is now preserved at Freeland, the seat of Lord Ruthven. This piece of sculpture Mr. Skene considers to have formed part of the palace of the kings of the united Picts and Scots at Forteviot; and from the style of the sculpture, as compared with our oldest coins, there is every reason to believe that it is as ancient as the commencement of the 12th century.

The Secretary, Mr. Gregory, also read remarks on some obscure points in the chronology of the reigns of James II. and James III. of Scotland, connected with the rebellions of the Earls of Douglas and Ross, and with an interesting incident in the history of the family of Athole. In these remarks, Mr. Gregory sufficiently established certain important errors on the part of the general historians of Scotland in reference to the occurrences mentioned, and concluded by suggesting some necessary corrections on this portion of Scottish history.

VARIETIES.

Devastation in the Forest of Dean by Mice.—In a recent number of "Paxton's Horticultural Register," there is an extraordinary account of the destruction of young oak trees in the Forest of Dean, by the short-tailed field-mouse (mus arvalis), communicated by Mr. E. Murphy. "Before the autumn of 1813, the mice had become so numerous that we could pick up four or five plants of the larger five-year-old oaks, on a very small piece of ground, all bitten off, just within the ground, between the roots and the stem; and not only oak and ash, but elm, sycamore, and Spanish chesnut, of which, however, they did not appear to be so fond as of the two former. The hollies which had been cut down produced abundance of suckers, which were destroyed in the same manner, and some of them, which were as thick as a man's leg, were barked all around, four or five feet up the stem. The crabtree, willow, furze, birch, spruce—in a word, every kind of tree, and even grass, particularly cock's-foot-grass, seemed equally acceptable to those voracious little creatures; till at length Lord Glenbervie became so alarmed about the final success of raising a forest, that we were instructed to pursue every means we could think of, by cats, dogs, owls, poisons, traps, &c.; but all was to no purpose. At length a person hit upon a simple, and eventually a very efficacious mode. Having, in digging a hole in the ground, observed that some mice, which happened to fall in, could not get out again, the idea of forming similar holes was suggested; it was tried accordingly, and found to answer. In short, holes about two feet long and ten inches broad at the top, and somewhat larger every way at the bottom, were made at twenty yards apart, over about 3200 acres of planta-

tion; persons went round early in the morning to destroy such mice as might be found in the holes. In this way, besides what the owls, hawks, magpies, and weasels took out of the holes (and several of those depredators lost their lives in attempting to seize their prey), thirty thousand mice were paid for by Government; nor were they extirpated till they had destroyed 1700 acres, the astonishing number of 200,000 five-year-old oaks, together with an immense number of acorns and young seedlings."

Temperance Societies.—They were introduced into Ireland about two years since, and where they are encouraged, they produce a powerful effect upon popular habits. In Belfast, the consumption of whisky, during the six months ending July 5, 1831, was less than that of the corresponding six months of last year by 45,000 gallons; being a diminution of more than one-third of the whole. The consumption in all Ireland during the same six months was decreased by 721,564 gallons! In Scotland, the consumption has uniformly increased till the present year. The Temperance Societies of that country comprise 43,000 members, and the consumption of spirits for the six months ending July 5, 1831, falls short of that of the same six months in the preceding year by 513,697 gallons!

Bankrupts.—The total number of bankrupts in the year 1831, was 1364. Of these there were in the metropolis 629; at Liverpool 66; at Manchester, 63; at Birmingham, 27; at Bristol, 26; at Leeds, 19; at Sheffield, 5; at Nottingham, 7; at Norwich, 5. Of the trades and professions, the publicans, under the different heads of "tavern-keepers, innkeepers, and victuallers," have evidently suffered more severely during the year than any other, the names of 121 of this class having appeared in the Gazette. Next come the grocers, 70; merchants, 68; wine-merchants, 51; linen-drapers, 50; coal-merchants, 36; mercers and drapers, 36; builders, 32; tailors, 31; cotton-spinners, 28; bakers, 25; ironmongers, 24; brewers, 22; booksellers, 15; printers, 13; bankers, 12; surgeons, 12; farmers 7.

The Magistracy.—The number of unpaid magistrates throughout the country is 5371, of which the clerical portion is 1354, or a little more than one-fourth of the entire magistracy. As the parochial clergy in England do not exceed 6000 individuals in the gross, it appears that nearly every fourth parson in this country is a justice. The "Times," in commenting on these facts, states that "no clergyman ought to be in the commission of the peace, except in districts (if there be such districts) where no other persons in the rank of gentlemen can be found to act as magistrates. The tendency of such appointments is to make churchmen politicians, and from politicians their descent is easy; they become to those above and to those below them respectively sycophants and tyrants. The total exclusion of clergymen from the judgment-seat ought to be an essential feature of all Church Reform in this kingdom."

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an autograph of the poet Spenser, which is a very great rarity. It is on a document connected with the lands of Kilcolman, county of Cork, and the name is signed in the contracted form, "Ed. Sp'ser." The poet was an undertaker for the plantation, or colonization of Ireland.

Circulation of Sap.—It has long been a matter of controversy among botanists whether the circulation of vegetable sap depended on what has been termed vital action, or, in other words, elective attraction and aggregation, or whether it is solely dependent on the mechanical agency of heat. According to a paper from M. Amici, read before the French Academy on the 28th of March, the latter would appear the most plausible theory. M. Amici submitted the leaves of a living plant to the influence of a bar of heated iron, with the light excluded from the heated side so as to avoid error. On receiving the reflection of the leaf on a concave mirror, the sap was observed to flow from the point adjacent to the hot iron, whether the stalk, the side, or the point of the leaf, was presented to the iron surface. Hence it was concluded that the circulating vessels of plants have more immediate connexion than is observable in the muscular structure of man or other animals. The experiments of M. Amici were made on leaves of celandine. MM. Cassini and Dutrochet, however, deny that the doctrine of M. Amici is applicable to all plants; as, for instance, the fiscus elastica, in which not merely a current, but a translation of sap, took place by heat; but the sap did not return on the leaf being submitted to the reverse influence. It is, however, exceedingly probable that each plant may have its own peculiar organic structure, and thus both theories be in a great measure correct.

A Parliamentary paper has been printed, showing what the Crown has gained or lost during the two reigns of George III. and IV. by surrendering the hereditary and temporary revenues as enjoyed by his Majesty George II. and accepting an annuity in the place of them. It appears that, from October 26, 1760 (the accession of George III.), to the demise of the late King, June 26, 1830, the sum total of the revenues alienated, including all branches of every description, would, during that period, have produced 94,871,427*l.*; whereas the annuities paid to the Crown during the said se-

venty years, under the denomination of Civil List, including occasional grants of Parliaments for the discharge of arrears due at nine different periods, and the whole of which extra payments amounted to 3,398,000*l.* make up the grand total of 65,823,438*l.* deducting which from the total hereditary, &c. revenues as above, leaves the public a gainer by the exchange to the amount of a fraction more than 29,000,000*l.* sterling.

Saving Banks. — By an account of the principal sums paid in and drawn for by the trustees of Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 2nd of July to December 31, 1831, it appears that the total sum paid by them during the half year to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, amounted to 270,480*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; withdrawn during the same period, 508,704*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* thus proving that the withdrawments had exceeded the deposits by no less a sum than 238,224*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* for the last half-year of 1831.

Foreign Corn.—During the year 1831, there have been imported (including the quantity on hand at the beginning of it) 1,968,555 qrs. of wheat, and 1,773,010 cwt. of flour, nearly equivalent to 450,000 qrs. more, amounting both together to an importation during the year not very far removed from two millions and a half of qrs. of wheat. Of these quantities, there have been entered for home consumption 1,212,000 qrs. of wheat and 1,000,331 cwt. of flour; and there remained in warehouse, on the 1st of January, 1832, 710,032 qrs. of wheat and 666,156 cwt. of flour,

Sand as a Manure.—An elaborate report on this subject has been presented to the French Academy of Sciences; good arable land is proved to contain four primitive earths, the varied proportions of which form the different qualities of the soil. It appears, the siliceous principle predominates in good land. M. Chaptal found of it 49 per cent. in the most fertile soil on the banks of the Loire; Davy extracted 60 from the best of the English soils, and Giobert found 79 in the most productive lands near Turin. M. Dutrochet made the experiment of covering with siliceous sand previously unproductive land, and obtained by this means crops as good as in the most (naturally) fertile soil in the vicinity; and he gives it as his opinion that its great fertilizing virtue consists in its allowing both water and air to reach and penetrate to the roots of the vegetable, of which they form the two principal elements.

Self-made Gas.—During the last summer a bore was put down at Johnstone, to the depth of 150 feet, for the purpose of procuring water. The boring was mostly through shale or till. At the depth of 125 feet, or thereby, the workmen heard a noise proceeding from the bore, which they supposed to be from water rushing upwards, but which proved to be from gas. The bore was sunk 25 feet deeper, when an abundant supply of water was procured, so as nearly to rise to the surface. The supply of gas, however, did not fail. It continues to ascend through the superincumbent column of water with a hissing noise, and, when a light is applied, burns with a blue flame.

No analysis has been made of the gas, but from the accounts of the workmen it may safely be concluded that it is hydrogen. The quantity is so considerable as nearly to be sufficient to supply two or three gas burners of the ordinary size. It gives out little light in combustion, probably from the absence of carbon in its composition.

By a memorandum, dated from the War Office, and signed by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, it appears, that by the Act 4th George IV. c. 71, a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is paid into his Majesty's Exchequer by the East India Company, on account of the charge for retiring pay and pensions, and other expenses of that nature, arising in respect of his Majesty's forces serving in India.

A Mr. Fairbairn has published a letter in the United Service Journal, in which he proposes to form a land communication with Ireland, by which the three kingdoms are to be joined in a substantial and perpetual chain of connexion; a work which, although seemingly vast, he contends, can be executed without any extraordinary expense or difficulty. The distance from the extremity of the Breakwater at Donaghadee to Portpatrick, in the west of Scotland, is fifteen miles, of which almost one mile and a half is covered by the intervening Copeland Isles, which lie direct across the Channel, about four miles and a half from Donaghadee. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to connect the islands at this point by a broad causeway; and if this be a work of great labour, so it is certain that we possess the means to execute it greater than ever came into the power of our nation. While mountains of stone exist on the edge of the sea at Portpatrick, our prisons are crowded with thousands of useful labourers; and when we consider the abundance of material, and low cost of the labour of convicts, and the power of the inclined plane, it is apparent that a barrier may be raised here of Egyptian magnitude, durability, and strength, while it would not materially obstruct the navigation of the Channel, the passage being open by the north of Ireland. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to employ about 20,000 convicts, and enters into a minute calculation to show the practicability of the scheme, which is certainly one of the boldest and most original projects of a projecting age.

The extent to which the system of fictitious capital punishments has been carried, both in the country and in London, although a secondary punishment is intended to be inflicted—the Judge in the one case ordering sentence of death to be recorded, in the other actually passing it—may be judged of from the following table:—

	Persons sentenced.	Executed.	Sentenced but not executed.
1829	1385	74	1311
1830	1397	46	1351

So that, in the latter year, just one in thirty of the persons capitally convicted suffered the extreme sentence of the law.

The French Government has made a highly satisfactory concession to English trade. It has agreed to diminish the tonnage duty on English ships in French ports from four francs twelve centimes a ton to a franc and a half, or from about 3*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. The proposition, of course, has been accepted with pleasure, as a near approximation to the duty paid by French shipping in our ports (which is 9*d*.), and an earnest of final perfect reciprocity.

British Schools in the Metropolis.—The following schools established in the metropolis, on the plan and principles of the British and Foreign School Society, have recently been visited by the school inspector, and are reported to be generally conducted with efficiency:—

	Schools.	Scholars in attendance.
Eastern Division	18	3367
Northern ditto	15	1971
Western ditto	20	3507
Southern ditto	11	2673
		11,518
Country schools within ten miles of London, which have also been recently inspected, 22 in number; Scholars		2,537
		14,055

The following is an abstract of the reductions in the Civil department of the Naval service, from the 26th November 1830, to 1st April 1832. It includes, of course, the proposed reductions under Sir James Graham's new bill.

	Salaries.	Pen.
9 Commissioners	£10,000	£3,081
1 Paymaster of Marines	1,000	——
3 Secretaries (1 of a dock yard)	2,600	400
66 Superior Officers	19,750	6,176
31 Inferior Officers	2,725	980
62 Clerks	13,980	7,488
	£50,055	18,125

The present actual saving is 31,930*l*.

The East India Committee has been increased to sixty members, who have divided themselves into six sub-committees, each under its own Chairman, for the following heads of inquiry:—1. The Public. 2. Finance. 3. Revenue. 4. Judicial. 5. Military. 6. Political. The Chairmen are Sir James Macdonald, Mr. T. Hyde Villiers, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. R. Grant, Sir J. Byng, and Sir James Mackintosh.

Sunday Schools in Great Britain.—There are at least one million and a quarter of scholars belonging to Sunday schools in the United Kingdom; and, taking the population at twenty-one millions, that will give one child to Sunday schools out of every seventeen persons of the population. The average expense in conducting a Sunday School, of two hundred children, is about 5*l*. per annum for lessons and books, if purchased at the Sunday School Union Depository, and about 15*l*. per annum for rent; the chief part of which sums are, in most cases, contributed by the teachers themselves, in addition to their gratuitous labour. So that the children can be instructed in the Sunday School for two shillings per annum.

Home Colonization.—Mr. Atkinson concluded a lecture upon this subject (delivered at Birmingham) with the following observations:—

"One nobleman, who has no need of it, enjoys crown land, for which he pays 500*l*. per annum, which might be made to pay 30,000*l*. per annum, and give comfort to 20,000 persons more than it now does. Sherwood and Windsor forests each contain 100,000 acres of waste, which, in a few years, might be made to pay 200,000*l*. a year rent, and diffuse plenty and contentment to a million of human beings who now cry for food. The Forest of Dean comprises 300,000 acres, which might increase the revenue by as many pounds annually, and feed and clothe 150,000 of our fellow-creatures. New Forest, in Hampshire, would, in like manner, produce 50,000*l*. a year to the exigencies of the State, and provide in comfort from 40 to 50,000 persons. Besides, there are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of acres of crown land capable of being used in like manner. And why should not the proprietors of these wastes be compelled either to sell them at a fair value, or put them in cultivation themselves? Salisbury Plain, I believe, covers 350,000 acres, which would provide for a million and a half of people, yet the cry of 'redundant population' sounds through the land, and the natives of our country have been severed from their connections, and expatriated by Act of Parliament. Misery and crime have been extended, whilst, if the means were made use of, plenty, peace, and contentment would be diffused throughout the realm; vice and immorality would be supplanted by morality, pastoral simplicity, and good-will: mendicity and pauperism would be destroyed, and crime be banished the kingdom."

State of the Atmosphere in London.—It is recorded in the "Journal des Connaissances Usuelles et Pratiques," that M. Darcet, in the course of his recent journey to England, having discovered effects in Lon-

don, with reference to the buildings, which he considered could only be produced by sulphuric acid in the atmospheric air, he attached to his hat every morning before going out, a piece of paper made blue by turnsol, which was very soon changed to red, whilst similar pieces that were exposed only for a few moments to the influence of the air became studded by a great number of small red points. During the whole of his stay in London, M. Darcet renewed his experiments every day, which were invariably attended by the same result, and he carried with him to Paris, on his return, a great number of the small pieces of paper alluded to. The sulphuric acid is of course attributed to the coal, and M. Darcet is stated to be now occupied in analysing the English coal in order to discover the quantity of sulphuric acid circulated in the air, which is supposed to have a great influence upon the health of our metropolis. The statement is, however, somewhat apocryphal.

Armed Steamers.—The large steam-vessels which are now in progress of building in Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich dock-yards, are to carry two bomb cannons, mounted on pivots, so as to swivel and command an extensive range without altering the course of the vessel. This will enable a steam-vessel to be put in the best possible position, relatively to an enemy's armed vessel, so as to protect the paddle-wheels free from shot. One cannon is to be so situated on the aft part of the deck as to range entirely over the arc of the stern, and as far forward as the paddle-boxes will permit. The other is to be mounted before the wheels, and will command an arc on each side, from the bow to the fore-part of the casing of the wheels; the latter prominence will, however, interrupt much of the service of this piece of ordnance. The calibre of the cannon is ten inches, and upwards of eighty-four cwt.

M. Dirchoff, the Russian chemist, who some time since discovered the process of converting starch into sugar, has just made several experiments upon milk; the result which he has arrived at is curious. He is said to have found a mode of keeping milk for use for any indefinite space of time. The process of preserving is this: he causes new milk to be evaporated over a slow fire, and until it is reduced to a dry powder. This powder is then put into a bottle hermetically sealed. When the milk is wanted for use, it is only to dissolve some of the powder in a reasonable quantity of water, and the mixture so dissolved will have all the qualities as well as the taste of milk.

The duty for 1831 on 47,129 acres, the entire of the hop-farms in England, amounts to 304,149*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The new Act to prohibit the payment of wages in goods (the Truck system) came into operation in February. It declares that in all contracts for labour, the "entire amount of wages shall be paid in money," and deprives a master of any remedy against his workmen for goods had from any shop or warehouse kept by or belonging to such employer, or in the profits of which such employer shall have any share or interest. In short, otherwise than for certain exceptions to the generality of the law, such as loans for the payment of rent, for relief in sickness, and the like, the master can make no deductions whatever from the workman's wages.*

Importation of Human Bones.—The exportation of bones from Germany to England, say the Vienna Papers, constitutes a singular epoch in the annals of commerce. Myriads of tons have been already exported without glutting the market, or causing a cessation of the demand. In the vicinity of the North Sea, mills have been erected to pulverise them. This bone powder, or bone dust, was long ago exclusively applied to the purposes of hot-houses by German horticulturists; but the English, emboldened by their riches, extend its use to general objects of agriculture, and fertilize, by these expensive means, their humid, cold, and poorest land; and have thus brought the uplands of Nottinghamshire, the western parts of Holderness, &c. into the highest state of cultivation, both in point of extent and intenseness of fertility. There is, consequently, a proverb, "that one ton of German bone dust saves the importation of ten tons of German corn." As Malta formerly covered her naked rocks with foreign soil, so does England now fertilize her clay and sandy heaths with German bones.

Population of Jersey and Guernsey.—We apprehend so little is known with regard to the population of the Island of Jersey and Guernsey, that the following statement of the number of inhabitants will be interesting to the public.—Census of 1831: Population of Jersey 36,582; Guernsey and its Bailiwick, 24,100.—Total 60,682. —*Alfred.*

* On the 18th February a person was convicted under this act at the Stroud petty sessions. The defence set up was, that a manufacturer who pays his wages in money has a right to keep a shop, and trust his work-people if he pleased, though the work-people could not be forced to pay for the goods they had; but the Magistrates, in deciding the case, thus addressed the defendant—"If you keep a shop, and pay your workpeople in money, and they lay it out with you, that is Truck, and we should convict were it forty times following."

Egyptian Antiquities.—Mr. Westmacott in his recent lecture on the sculpture of the ancients, said that—The laws which appeared to have restricted the sculptors in the personification of their Deities and Kings, and which it is presumed forbade their examination of the human body, do not appear to have extended to the lower animals, as may be seen in many distinguished specimens on the Continent, and more especially in the lions in front of the fountain of the Termini at Rome, but in none more powerfully, than in the splendid examples of two lions lately brought to this country by Lord Prudhoe. They were discovered by his Lordship, during his journey up the Nile, near to Gibel Birkel, on that river, eighty miles above Dangola, and nearly 200 miles higher than the researches of Champollion had extended.

In a recent case tried at the Buckinghamshire Assizes, of a violent affray between poachers armed at night, and a party of gamekeepers, in which severe wounds were mutually inflicted, the Judge who tried the case, Mr. Baron Vaughan, observed that he did not find the late reform of the game laws produced any practical good whatever, or at all diminished the nocturnal contests between the plunderers of the preserves and those who were appointed to guard them.

Cigar Smokers. — It is said that the greater and more common part of the cigars vended in the United Kingdom, and sold at from 8*s.* to 13*s.* the hundred, are prepared from cabbage leaf, soaked in a strong solution of tobacco water. Cigars, so composed, are generally passed off under the names of Hamburg, Maryland, and Virginia. The same deceptions may be said to exist in respect to the small cheroots, whether scented or not; they are, with comparatively trifling exceptions, nearly all of British make. We think it more probable that the leaf of the common lettuce is used for this purpose.

Importation of Tea.—In 1668 the East India Company imported "one hundred pounds weight of good *tey*." In 1669, they imported 143¼ lbs.; and in 1678, 4713 lbs.; but this proved a glut in the market. In 1830, they imported 63,000,000 lbs.

Some of the private letters of September, 1831, received from Simla, the station in the Himalaya mountains, where Lord W. Bentinck was residing, inform us that the voyage from the mouth of the Indus to Lahore, recently made by Capt. Burnes, who was sent by Sir John Malcolm from Bombay to the Court of Runjeet Sing, is likely to be pregnant, and perhaps at no distant period, with very important political and commercial consequences. This great river has no rocks or rapids, and few windings. The current, except in the streams at its Delta, is not rapid, and the river, for a thousand miles, has never less in the dry season than fifteen feet water, and in most parts the depth is three or four fathoms. It appears particularly favourable for steam vessels; and the use of these in the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, manned and managed by an efficient local navy, (now organised upon the best principles,) will no doubt be eventually extended to the Euphrates, Tigris, and Indus, the navigation of which offers in every view a prospect of the greatest advantages.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Earthquake.—The "Gazette de la Trinité" (Martinico) of the 7th of last December, says, "In the night between Saturday and Sunday, at ten minutes before eight, we experienced a very violent earthquake, the recollection of which makes us still tremble. There were two distinct shocks, the first of which lasted nearly three seconds. A sensible oscillation followed, during from four to six seconds. This was succeeded by a dull sound like the rumbling of distant thunder, and then came the second shock, which was much more terrible than the first. The earth appeared to heave like the waves of the sea; and the most solid buildings, as well as the slightest sheds, yielded to the force of this motion, and tottered to their foundations. Providentially, no serious accident occurred. The waters of the gulf were remarkably agitated; and on board the vessels, it seemed as if they had been violently struck by some enormous body. At the commencement of the evening the heat had been intolerable, and at the time of the earthquake there was not a breath of air. At ten at night, and at two in the morning, the earth again trembled, but these shocks were as nothing compared with the first. Some heavy showers then fell. A similar earthquake was felt at St. Kitt's."

At a recent sitting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, a letter was read from Dr. Fanchin, of Yverdun, relative to an experiment before mentioned in the Society, in which the ball was prevented from leaving the bottom of a musket when the gunpowder was fired, simply by putting the ramrod upon the ball, and the end of the finger upon the ramrod. He supposes the effect may be explained by the circumstance, that near the charge the ball has a very small velocity compared to that impressed upon it by the expansive force of the gases from the

fired gunpowder, when exerted during the whole of the time in which it is passing along the barrel. It is well known that the effect thus accumulated is the reason why long pieces carry further than short ones, and why the breath of a man, which cannot exert the pressure of more than a quarter of an atmosphere, may, by means of a tube, throw a ball to the distance of sixty steps. The experiment above requires great care, especially as to the strength of the piece, which is very liable to burst in the performance of the experiment.

Excavations in Pompeii and its vicinity.—The excavations at Pompeii, which are usually proceeded with in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on the 26th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen, in the Casa dell' Ancosa, were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there; but the most remarkable were a large number of amphoræ for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new, and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions, written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found, which being dissolved in water, had still a strong taste. In the kitchen, coals and ashes were lying on the hearth; and on a beautiful pedestal of Giallo antico was a lamp of terra-cotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place, is perhaps that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen.

For some time past, Professor Zahn has caused excavations to be made in various spots at Bosco-tre-Case (between Vesuvius and Pompeii), which scarcely leave a doubt that a city is buried there, which is supposed to have been called Toso, and which with Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, forms the fourth of the cities whose fate it shared. One of these excavations is extremely interesting. You descend thirty palms perpendicular into a deep hollow, into a peristyle surrounded with pillars. Thence, four subterranean galleries have been excavated, in the direction of Naples, Sarno, Vesuvius, and Pompeii. In the first some chambers have been discovered, containing paintings and many bas-reliefs. These chambers, which have been only partially excavated, give the promise of a rich harvest. In the gallery leading to Pompeii, an ancient road has been traced in the direction from Naples to Sarno. In the two other galleries there are various fragments of beautiful paintings, terra-cotta, iron, and bronze. Some human skeletons, and one of a hog, have also been found there; likewise much carbonised wood.

A Geographical Garden.—An American gentleman, of the name of Hill, has petitioned Congress for a grant of land and a sum of money, to enable him to put in practice a plan he has formed of a geographical garden. The ground allotted for this purpose is not to exceed ten acres, and within that limited space he purposes to delineate accurately every known part of the world, agreeably to the principle of Mercator's projection. The beds of oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, and lakes are to be depressed; the continents, peninsulas, isthmuses, mountains, islands, &c. elevated; parallels of latitude, meridians, equator, ecliptic, tropics, and other circles, correctly laid down; the channels of rivers described as in their respective banks. The beds of oceans, &c. are to be covered with gravel, the land adorned with verdure, and the mountains furnished with such bases as geology points out; and if necessary, the former to be so constructed, that they may be filled with water at any time; so that the *coup d'œil* will give a miniature representation of the world in its native element.

Roman Statistics.—A general view of the population of Rome, from Easter 1822 to Easter 1831, has been published, from which we deduce the following particulars. In the course of last year, the population had increased by 3381. The whole population is now 150,666, exclusive of foreigners and Jews, of which there may be about 5000. Since 1822, the population has increased 14,581, which is the more remarkable, as, from 1822 till now, the number of deaths exceeds that of baptisms by 2705. But as the increase in the population has been gradual, and is probably correct, there must be errors in the lists of births and deaths. In 1826, 1828, and 1829, there were more baptisms than burials: 1822 was the most fatal, the excess of deaths being 1948. In the years 1830-31, the number of baptisms is stated as 4725; that of deaths, 5102; being an excess of 377. The decrease in the number of marriages, for some years past, is very remarkable. In 1824 there were 1396 marriages; in 1831 only 964, though the population is above 12,000 more than in 1824. The number of ecclesiastics, monks, nuns, &c. is now 5354; in 1822 it was 4714. These are the general results, as drawn from the tables; but, on examining the details, there are evidently several mistakes, or at least things which require explanation; for, on summing up the baptisms and deaths, as stated in each of the ten years, we find a total excess of 2635 deaths, and yet the population is said to have increased 14,581!

Atmospherical Phenomena in New Grenada.—At a recent sitting of the French Institute, M. Roulin communicated some curious particulars relative to an un-

usual condition of the atmosphere observed in New Grenada. From the 11th of December, 1808, to the end of January 1809, the disk of the sun at his rising appeared pale, and totally divested of its dazzling splendour, so that it was often mistaken for the moon. However, after gaining a slight elevation, it reassumed its ordinary aspect. Both in the morning and evening, it often appeared tinged with a slight shade of rose-colour or light green, and sometimes of a bluish grey, nearly resembling the hue of steel. The cold, during the whole of this time, was more sensibly felt than general; and frequently in the morning the plains in the neighbourhood of Bogota were covered with a hoar frost, which nipped the tender shoots of plants, a circumstance before unknown in this district within the memory of man. The sky was constantly clothed with a transparent haze, uniformly extended, and continuing during the day as well as the night. This haze produced none of those coloured halos, which are generally observed on such occasions surrounding the sun and moon. It concealed all stars below the fourth magnitude. The air was constantly free from moisture, and generally calm; and the winds which blew at short intervals, came always from the South. This phenomenon was observed at Pasto Popayan, Neyba Tunja, and Santa Martha; that is, from the first to the twelfth degree of south latitude. M. Arago remarked that the mist of 1784 was not less extensive, since it was observed at the same time at Napoli di Romania and in Africa, and that its duration was still longer. This mist was remarkable for the absence of moisture; and the observations of Sennebier show that the hygrometer, when exposed to its influence, advanced towards the point of dryness. Some persons considered it as the tail of a comet, while others attributed its appearance to the eruption of a volcano, which took place about that time.

Commerce of Russia in 1830.—The commerce of Russia during the year 1830 deserves particular attention, when the increased quantity and price of the articles exported, and the sums of gold and silver received into the empire, are considered. The foreign demand throughout 1830 consumed goods amounting in value to—

	ROUBLES.
	233,144,466
The trade to Finland produced	2,642,911
To Poland . . .	7,953,028
To Bessarabia . . .	10,571,723
Total Amount	274,312,128

The imports during the above year were as follows:—

From foreign nations to the value of—

	ROUBLES.
	187,302,527
From Finland . . .	614,448
— Poland . . .	8,051,835
— Bessarabia . .	2,164,002
Total amount	198,132,812

The specie imported was estimated at 48,516,590 roubles. When the export of the precious metals is deducted from this sum, the result leaves a balance of 45,064,130 roubles in favour of Russia. The exportation from Russia in 1830 surpassed that of all preceding years, with the exception of 1817 and 1818, when the quantity of grain exported was immense, in consequence of the unfavourable harvests and high price of corn in the other parts of Europe. It is remarkable, however, that this superiority is rather owing to the increased value of Russian commodities than to the quantity of goods exported. A more extensive demand is found to have taken place with respect to some articles, such as grain, raw hides, hemp, potash, &c. while the demand for iron, tallow, wax, &c. has experienced considerable diminution. The most considerable exportations were from the ports of St. Petersburg, Riga, Archangel, Odessa, and Taganrog.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Pruning Forest and Hedge-row Timber Trees.—Among the practical hints addressed by Mr. Blakie to Mr. Coke's tenants on the Holkham audit day, we find the following valuable information:—When side branches of thriving timber trees, not being of the fir tribe, are cut off close to their stems, the bark soon closes over the wounds, and too frequently misleads injudicious pruners, who vainly imagine the stems or boles of such trees become perfect and remain sound after having been subjected to such barbarous treatment.

The only rational excuse for pruning forest and hedge-row timber-trees, is where they have over-luxuriant side branches, which draw too much sap or nourishment from the stems, and do injury to underwood in copses, and to bushes in hedge-rows and corn crops adjoining thereto. Such trees do sometimes require to be pruned, and that operation may be performed, and the desired object attained without damaging the timber, or injuring the trees in any way, by the process called "foreshortening;" that is, by cutting off the tops of over luxuriant branches immediately above where lateral shoots spring from them.

By this method of pruning, the currents of sap are checked, and diverted from the

strong side branches into more profitable channels—the boles of the trees. These increase in size, in proportion to the extra quantity of sap thrown into them by pruning operations; the upper branches of the trees then expand wider, and overtop the lower branches which have been shortened. These dwindle and decay gradually, until they are ultimately pushed out of the stems, and pinched off, as before described in the operation of natural pruning.

The branches should be shortened at a greater or less distance from the stems, in proportion to the size; a due proportion of live branches should be left upon the stumps, sufficient to draw sap or nourishment in that direction, and thereby prevent the stumps from premature decay, and causing rot in the hearts of the trees.

The Turnip Fly.—Though volumes have been written upon the depredations of the fly—and farmers are in the habit of expressing their conviction that it is as little susceptible of removal as smut or blight, yet, when a practical agriculturist tells us that "he never lost a crop of turnips from the ravages of the fly," by invariably observing certain rules—the secret, it must be admitted, is not only worth knowing, but is entitled to the aid of the press in diffusing the particulars far and wide. The rules to which a Mr. Berry ascribes his success in this department of rural management, and which, he says, he has observed as closely as possible, are—first, to sow seed of one year's growth, which secures simultaneous vegetation, and defies the fly, the plants being numerous. Seedsmen too frequently mix the seed of different years, in consequence of which it comes out of the ground at various periods, and in such quantities that the fly easily overpowers the crop. Second, thick sowing. It is much easier to cut out than insert a plant. Third, to sow immediately after the manure is ploughed in, by which the advantage of the moisture is secured. In showery weather he finds an advantage in steeping the seeds in water; but if the weather be dry, steeping is injurious, the contrast being too great between the water and a dry hot state of the earth, and the plants come up yellow and sickly. The turnip-grower will be amply repaid for raising his own seed, and selecting with his own hand the turnips for that purpose. Vegetables and grain are almost as susceptible of improvement, by judicious selection, as cattle and sheep; but, generally speaking, the public are satisfied to purchase seed raised from a patch of plants left in the field, without selection or care as to what may blossom in their neighbourhood; the consequence of which is, continual cross impregnation—a circumstance to which we owe the numberless well-founded complaints of disappointment.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

George Vaughan Palmer, of the parish of St. Swithin's, Worcester, Artist, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for excavating, called an excavating and self-loading cart.

Joseph Maybury, John Maybury, and Joseph Maybury, the younger, of Belton, in the county of Stafford, Iron Masters, for certain improvements in polishing and manufacturing of ladles, spoons, and other articles for culinary, domestic, and other purposes, made of iron, and tinned.

James Perry, of Red Lion-square, in the county of Middlesex, Bookseller and Publisher, for his improvements in pens.

John Jellicorse, of Stansfeld Mill, in the county of York, for certain improvements in spinning machinery.

William Lloyd Wharton, of Dryburn, in the county of Durham, Esq. for certain improvements in engines for raising or forcing water by the pressure and condensation of steam.

Collin Smith, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in the city of London, Merchant, that in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner, residing abroad, he is in possession of an apparatus or machine for regulating the course and action of fluids and liquors, which apparatus or machine is applicable to various purposes.

Thomas John Fuller, of the Commercial-road, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an improved mode or process for raising water or other fluids.

William Church, of Bordsley-green, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Esq. for certain improvements in apparatus to be employed in the transportation of goods or passengers, parts of which apparatus are also applicable to the ordinary purposes of steam engines.

John Ericsson, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Civil Engineer, for his improved engine for communicating power for mechanical purposes.

John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Lace Manufacturer, for his invented method or methods of ornamenting, embroidering, or working devices upon lace, net, and other fabrics.

John Sutton Nettlefold, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Ironmonger, for his improvements in table furniture, and applicable to other purposes.

George Solomons and Elias Solomons, of Bedford-square, in the parish of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, Opticians, that in consequence of a communication made to them by a certain foreigner, residing abroad, they are in possession of an invention of improvements in preparing certain transparent substances for spectacles, and other useful purposes.

Richard Atkinson, of Huddersfield, in the county of York, Woollen Cloth Manufacturer, for an improved machine for raising or brushing woollen cloths, and other goods.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Marshall's Naval Biography, Vol. III. Part II. 8vo. 15s.

Livesey's Life of Tillotson, 32mo. 2s. 6d.

Lardner's Cabinet Library, Vol. VIII. (George IV. Vol. III.) 5s.—Cabinet Cyclopedia, Vol. XXVIII. (Military Commanders, in 3 vols. Vol. III.) 6s.

Wallace's Memoirs of George IV. 3 vols. fcp. 15s.

Memoires et Romances de Madame la Duchesse de St. Leu, oblong 4to. 1*l.* 5s.

EDUCATION.

Questions on Tytler's Elements of History, 8vo.

Hind's Examples in the Differential Calculus, 8vo. 8s.

Lyon's Analysis of the Parts of Speech, 12mo. 3s.

Fennel's Elementary Treatise on Algebra, 8vo. 9s.

Rosetti sullo Spirito Antipapale dei Classici Antichi d'Italia, 8vo. 16s.

Petronj's Pensamenti; a Prose Collection for Schools, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXVII. (Plutarch, Vol. V.) 4s. 6d.

Stocker's Herodotus, Vol. II. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Hincks's Hebrew Grammar, 8vo. 7s.

Carnot on the Infinitesimal Analysis, translated by Browell, 8vo. 5s.

Wyld's Atlas, fcp. 12s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Reports of the Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Courts, 5s. 6d.

Statutes, I. and II. William IV. 8vo. 16s.

Cooper's Account of Public Records, 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.

Hansard's Debates, Third Series, Vol. VI. (third Vol. of Session 1831,) royal 8vo. 1*l.* 10s. bds.; 1*l.* 13. 6d.

MEDICAL.

Ainsworth on Cholera, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Haslewood and Mordey on Cholera, 8vo. 6s.

Aiton on Malaria, &c. 8vo. 9s.

Faust's Catechism of Health, 12mo. 3s.

Tuson's Dissector's Guide, 12mo. 9s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Adventures of a Younger Son, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Woman's Love, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

POETRY.

Poems, by W. C. Bryant, an American, edited by Washington Irving, post 8vo. 9s.

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THEOLOGY.

Turner's Sacred History of the World, 8vo. 14s.

Haynes on Christian Faith, 12mo. 3s.

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Davies on the Ordinances of Religion, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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Sewell's Sermons on the Application of Christianity to the Human Heart, royal 8vo. 12s.

Kidd's Edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with 110 engravings by Bonner, Notes by Mason, and Life, royal 18mo. 9s.; 10s. 6d.

Bishop Mant on the Gospel Miracles, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

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Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, translated from the French, with Notes, &c. by Dr. M'Murtrie, 4 vols. 8vo. 3*l.* 12s.

Fox's History of Godmanchester, 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.; royal 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Gallery of Painters in Water Colours, Part II. prints, imperial 4to. 10s. 6d.; proofs, colombier 4to. 18s.; India proofs, 1*l.* 1s.; proofs before letters, 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

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Kidd's New Guide to the Lions of London, royal 18mo. with woodcuts, 4s. 6d.; India paper, 8s.

Cruikshank's Comic Album, Vol. II. royal 18mo. 7s.

Georgian Era, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

My Old Portfolio, by Henry Glassford Bell, 8vo. 9s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Earl of Mulgrave will shortly publish a story of high life, to be entitled "The Contrast, a new story of Nature and Art."

A new historical tale, called "Henry Masterton, or the Young Cavalier," by the Author of Richelieu, Darnley, &c. will soon appear.

Mr. Colley Grattan has just completed a series of tales, called "Legends of the Rhine and the Low Countries," written on the several spots wherein the scenes of the narratives are laid.

The celebrated American Novelist, Cooper, will soon produce a new Work of Fiction.

A new novel, likely to pique general curiosity, is about to appear by the designation of "The Fair of May Fair." Its design may be pretty well guessed by the titles of the several narratives of which it is to be composed, namely, 'The Flirt of Ten Seasons;' 'The Separate Maintenance;' 'The Female Gambler;' 'The Divorcée;' and others.

Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, (formerly Sir James Callander), whose memoirs are about to be laid before the public, is the father of Mrs. Sheridan, wife of the late Tom Sheridan, of eccentric and witty celebrity. An ample experience of the world, derived from constant military or diplomatic service in various countries, may reasonably lead to the anticipation of much amusement in the Work of Sir James, who served during the greater part of the Seven Years' War in Germany, as Aide-de-camp to General Mostyn, visited most of the German Courts, had familiar intercourse with Voltaire, was a member of the most celebrated London Clubs, the "Scavoir Vivre," the "Pandemonium, &c." held the post of Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, on the eve of the Revolution, journeyed extensively in the East, and was again mixing in Parisian society during the Allied occupations of France.

"Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," with Engravings" after Drawings from eminent Sculptors, and Prose Descriptions and Poetical Illustrations. By T. K. Hervey, Esq.

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"A Treatise on the Preparation of Printing Ink, both Black and Coloured." By William Savage, Author of "Practical Hints on Decorative Printing."

"Shaksperian Concordance." A verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare, by M. V. Clarke, resembling in arrangement Cruden and Butterworth's Concordances of the Bible, will shortly be ready for the press. The compiling of this laborious work has already occupied the author six hours a-day for several years.

"An Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture," with numerous Designs, and Analytical and Critical Remarks, by Mr. Loudon, is in the press, and will appear in parts, quarterly.

"Elements of Mechanics;" comprehending the theory of Equilibrium and of Motion, and the first principles of Physical Astronomy, together with a variety of Statical and Dynamical Problems; by J. R. Young.

In Four Volumes, 8vo. "History Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Revolution of France," by George Miller, D.D. M.R.I.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. The work now presented to the public is a condensed, yet much improved edition of that which was published at intervals, in eight vols. 8vo. in the shape of Lectures, as originally delivered in the University of Dublin.

Early in May will be published, (dedicated by permission to her Majesty,) "The Messiah," a Poem, in six books. By the Author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," &c.

We have pleasure in announcing a poem from the pen of Allan Cunningham as among forthcoming literary novelties. "The Maid of Elvar" is the name, the scene is the Scottish border, and the time the early part of the reign of Queen Mary. A picture of pastoral and domestic life at that stirring period, when the religious struggle for the Reformation, and hostilities with England, brought so much of sorrow upon the land, must afford ample scope for the poetical talent of Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Babbage is preparing for the press a work on the "Economy of Machinery and Manufactures," the results of his observations in the various mechanical processes used in the arts, &c.

Mr. T. K. Hervey and Mr. Barnett are about to publish in conjunction a musical volume, entitled "Dreams of a Persian Maiden."

The second volume of Mr. Samuel Tymms's "Family Topographer," containing the Western Circuit.

"Calabria, during a Military Residence of Three Years." By a General Officer of the French Army.

"Augustus Fitz-George," a Romance of Yesterday.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MR. STEPHEN GIRARD.

We have abridged the following interesting account from an American paper, "the Philadelphia Banner of the Constitution." We should premise that the extraordinary individual to whom it relates has left an immense fortune for the building and endowment of a College at Philadelphia.

"Mr. Girard was a native of Bordeaux, but came to this country (America) about fifty years ago. He commenced mercantile business in Philadelphia with a very small capital, which he had saved from his earnings as a master of a vessel. His habits of living were the most economical; and by the time the period had arrived, at which our neutral position gave the shipping of the United States superior advantages in commerce, he had accumulated a sufficiency to enable him to enter the field as a ship owner. Taking advantage then of the occasion thus presented, he adopted the principles of good faith in his navigation operations, acted most truly the part of a neutral, and, to avoid incurring the risks which attached, in those belligerent days, to vessels suspected of covering enemies' property under the American flag, refused to carry on board his ships property belonging to any body but himself. The rigid observance of this rule acquired for him a high reputation amongst the officers of the British navy; and it was a rare thing for a vessel belonging to Mr. Girard to be detained on the high seas. Whilst other merchants were interrupted in their voyages, and had their vessels captured, sent for adjudication, and sometimes condemned, rightfully or wrongfully—the ships of Mr. Girard sailed unmolested. He was not even in the habit of making insurance on his vessels and cargoes; and so great was his good fortune in this particular, that he very seldom, in his long career, lost a vessel.

"Soon after the expiration of the charter of the old bank of the United States, in 1811, Mr. Girard purchased their banking-house, in Third-street, and commenced the operation of a banker.

"When we say that Mr. Girard was an economist, we do not mean to say it in a relative sense, but in a positive one. We recollect ourselves once calling at his counting-house to see him on business, and were told by his clerk that he was then busily employed in the cellar, cutting up with his own hands his winter's pork, and could not be seen. He entertained no company, lived upon the most simple food plainly cooked, engaged in none of the scenes or indulgences of social life; and being a widower for some years past, without children, his life was a solitary one. His chief happiness appeared to be employment. He was never idle, but was, emphatically, a man of business. He was rigid in his bargains—took care of his sixpences, knowing that the pounds would take care of themselves—and would, perhaps, hold out for the change of a cent as long as any poor man living. This was the result of his habits of early life, and was, in fact, a part of that system and method which he uniformly displayed, and which constituted him the very individual he was. There is no evidence that he loved money. He certainly did not accumulate property for any good it could do himself. He resembled more the steward of some great proprietor, managing a very large estate for a very moderate compensation, than the proprietor himself. He did not appear to covet honours or fame, and was free from every display of ostentation. His dwelling-house was under the same roof with his counting-house, in a narrow street near the river, and in a neighbourhood occupied altogether with stores. His equipage was an old chaise and a sober-looking farm horse, and the furniture of his house was of the plainest sort. In personal appearance, he was as plain as the plainest citizen; and so entirely free was he from all pride of purse, that he looked more like a man with a hundred dollars than eight millions.

"This economical style of life, known to every body as characterizing Mr. Girard, has induced some persons to entertain very erroneous views of the influence of his mode of living upon the welfare of the community. You would hear people say, 'It is a pity that Mr. Girard does not make a better use of his money—he ought to live more affluently, and by that means give employment to tradesmen and other poor people.' It is very certain that Mr. Girard contributed very little to the support of livery servants, footmen, coachmen, pastry-cooks, French restaurateurs, ice cream makers, dancing masters, musicians, play actors, hair dressers, fancy shopkeepers, jewellers, and many other callings, but his income was not, on that account, less unexpended. His fancy was to set in motion the industry of ship-builders, riggers, and sail-makers, seamen, stavidores, and draymen, and of late years, that of carpenters, bricklayers, brickmakers, masons, plasterers, painters, glaziers, marble masons, and all other mechanics employed by him in building houses. What portion of his capital and income he did so expend, he lent to others, to be expended as they might see fit; and perhaps it might be said, that not a dollar of his immense wealth was suffered to lie idle.

So far from his mode of expenditure operating disadvantageously to the working classes, it has been, of all others, the one which was calculated to produce the greatest good to the community. No part of his income has been spent unproductively, for every dollar which has gone towards the support of industry, there is a dollar's worth, or something more, to show for it; which would not have been the case, had the course been pursued which so many people deem to be the most beneficial. Even the little he consumed himself, in his support, was but the wages of a hard-working overseer, or manager, engaged in seeing the property entrusted to his stewardship applied to the most productive purposes. And cannot any one perceive that the superintendence of so frugal and industrious a steward, has been the means of accumulating an immense fund in the city of Philadelphia, which could never have existed, but owing to the cheapness with which so large a capital was managed? The same sum divided into a hundred portions could never have produced the same accumulation; and for this simple reason, that, in its management, a hundred individuals or families would have had to be supported, whereas in this case only one individual was to be supported, and he, too, very frugally. Had Mr. Girard been a miser who buried his wealth, had he hid his talent in a napkin, then indeed he would have been obnoxious to the imputation of an unfaithful steward. But he did not so—he put his talent to the exchangers, where it accumulated for the benefit of the community, more than for that of himself; and, as far as the question of national wealth is concerned, he may be called a good and faithful servant.

"For the last five years Mr. Girard confined himself altogether to a vegetable diet, abstaining entirely from animal food, in consequence of a liability to erysipelas. He has told a gentleman that his own individual subsistence did not cost more than twenty cents a day. He never exhibited any concern about life, nor had he any fears of death. He used to say, that a man who would leave off business because he thought himself rich enough, had very erroneous views—that he attached no more importance to his wealth, than he did to his old shoes: but so fully was he impressed with the idea that active employment was one of the greatest duties of life, that he said about a month ago, to our informant, 'when death comes for me, he will find me busy, unless I am asleep in bed.' The remark, that he would plant a tree to-day, if he thought he would die to-morrow, was made to our informant; to whom he also stated his age, namely, in his 82nd year."

ALEXANDER NIMMO, ESQ.

The late Alexander Nimmo was government engineer in Ireland for above a quarter of a century, and his death in Dublin on the 20th of January has called forth an intense expression of regret in that country, the scene of his extensive and indefatigable usefulness, as well as the arena of his high fame as an engineer. He was born in the burgh of Kirkcaldy in 1783. His father, it is believed, was a native of the same place, and by trade a watchmaker, though latterly he in addition kept what was called a hardware store. Mr. Nimmo, the father, was, by nature and acquirements, a very extraordinary man, for the period in which he lived; and it is more than probable that he communicated the first elements of education to his son. He was afterwards placed in the Grammar School of his native town, from whence he removed to the College of St. Andrew's, where he studied two years, and finally completed his studies at the College of Edinburgh. At this period he was quite undecided to which of the learned professions he should devote the energies of his great mental powers. He was one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his day. He spoke and wrote French fluently, as well as the languages of the nations of the north of Europe. The higher branches of geometry and algebra were his favourite studies, as being immediately connected with mathematics, of which he had a profound knowledge. He seemed, as it were, intuitively to unlock the storehouses of the literature of the ancients and moderns. It was on this adamantine base of almost universal knowledge that he justly acquired his celebrity as one of the ablest engineers of his time. He was at length proffered the appointment of rector to an academy established at Inverness. It is not known how long he submitted to this mechanical drudgery, so harassing to an idiosyncracy so actively energetic and buoyant as his. He, however, resigned his appointment in disgust, striking out for himself a new road to honour and fame, in devoting the whole of his future life to the study of engineering in all its various complicated branches. In a very short time the Government availed themselves of his talents as an engineer in Ireland, where he chiefly lived, and where he died at the early age of forty-nine.

WILLIAM HERRICK, ESQ.

Died on the 18th February, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, Wm. Herrick, Esq. of Beau Manor Park, in the county of Leicester. His ancestors were here seated in the eleventh century, and he was the fifth heir-male in succession from Sir Wm. Herrick, Knt. Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Porte; one of the Tellers of the

Exchequer, &c. in the reign of James I.; and in three Sessions of Parliament a representative for the borough of Leicester.

In the personal and social habits, and domestic arrangements of the subject of this memoir, might be eminently recognized the English country gentleman of the last century. His affability of demeanour and kindliness of disposition were diffused to his tenantry, his domestics, and his poorer neighbours, and conciliated for him their warm attachment; by his friends in the higher ranks of society, the surrounding country gentlemen, he was held in the highest estimation for his frank hospitality, his social and urbane disposition, and steady warmth of friendship. Temperate in his habits, he lived to attain a good old age, and to use a favourite expression of his own, "scarcely knew what it was to feel an ache or pain."

He spent his time generally at his paternal seat, and without participating in the sports of the turf, the breeding of racehorses formed one of his prominent amusements.

With the general habits and feelings of a retired country gentleman, he seemed to look upon the venerable and patrician oaks with which his picturesque estate abounded, with feelings of peculiar gratification; they were remembered by him as friends and acquaintances, and recognized as the companions of his youth.

"Ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum
Æquævemque videt consemisse nêmus."

MUZIO CLEMENTI.

This eminent composer and piano-forte player died on the 10th of March, aged eighty-one, at his cottage in the Vale of Evesham, Worcestersnire. Clementi was born at Rome. He came to England in 1767, and published, in 1773, his celebrated "Opus II." which gave birth to a new era in Sonata writing. It were an endless task to enumerate Clementi's compositions; but his "Gradus ad Parnassum," in two volumes, is second to no work of the kind that was ever written. Clementi was master of several languages, a very scientific man, and well versed in literature generally. He was a most amiable social companion, liberal and kind to his brother professors, and looked up to as the father and founder of the present school of piano-forte playing.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The Thames Tunnel.—The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in this work has been held for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and to consider other matters. The Chairman read the Report of the Directors. After alluding to the vacancies in the Board of Directors, it stated, although the Board had as much as possible economised the expenses, yet they continued to exceed the income by 600*l.* a-year. As the mound in the river, (which was formed to protect the tunnel from any further irruption of the Thames,) over the head of the tunnel had been settling for some years, Mr. Brunel was of opinion that it might be removed, and the expense of its maintenance saved. The Report then referred to the refusal of the Commissioners of Exchequer Bills to advance a sum of money to complete the tunnel; and the works, therefore, must remain as they are, until a more favourable opportunity shall occur to obtain money to complete the tunnel. The Report concluded by stating, that as the faculties of the Company for the necessary purchase of premises will expire in 1833, Parliament must be applied to for fresh powers, and in the absence of all hopes of obtaining a loan, the Directors must endeavour to make the property of the Company available, without sacrificing altogether the interests of the proprietors, and without exposing to irretrievable loss that portion of the work which has hitherto been accomplished. A statement of accounts was then read by the Chairman. From this document it appeared, that the total receipts of the Company up to the end of December last, including 7,807*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* paid by persons visiting the tunnel, were 187,591*l.*; and that the expenditure on the works, purchase of property, labour, &c. has amounted to this sum, less by about 2,190*l.* at present in the hands of the Company. The amount received for admissions to view the tunnel last year was 1,228*l.* 7*s.* Sir Edward Codrington asked whether the intention of applying to Government to allow the Company to raise money by lottery had been abandoned? Mr. Hawes stated that Lord Althorp, on being applied to, said, he could not consistently bring a motion on the subject before Parliament; but that he saw nothing morally or politically objectionable in Parliament allowing the Company to raise money in the way alluded to. Sir E. Codrington pressed on the attention of the meeting the necessity of preparing a petition, to be presented on the first favourable opportunity, praying Parliament to allow the Company to raise money by lottery. He moved a resolution to that effect. A Proprietor observed, that in America lotteries were allowed to take place in

aid of the completion of any public or charitable work.

A Meeting of Newsvenders has been recently held, in order to adopt petitions to Parliament against the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the clerks of the Post-office in the transmission of newspapers, to the serious injury of the fair trader. These petitions dwelt on the large capital required in the trade, and stated that no other was more heavily taxed, or returned less profit with equal risk to those engaged in it. They complained of the serious injury done it by the peculiar advantages which the official situation conferred on the clerks of the Post-office, who could forward newspapers so late as eight o'clock in the evening, while the newsvenders were compelled to put their papers into the office two hours earlier, unless they chose to pay a halfpenny on each—that is, nearly the whole of their profit. They complained also of injurious reports spread by the clerks in their circulars to the various provincial towns. The next topic was the diminution of the revenue, and the inconvenience to the public resulting from the heavy charges on the export of British newspapers to foreign countries. These charges were stated to be (exclusive of the profits enjoyed by the clerks as news agents) for a daily paper 60, for a three day 75, for a two day 115, and for a weekly paper 175 per cent. Nor was the import trade less burdened for the sole advantage of the clerks, since the charge on a Paris paper was 6*l.* 18*s.*, though the price and postage to Calais were no more than 3*l.* 4*s.* a year.

The ceremony of opening the new Eastern Dock entrance and basin, at Lower Shadwell, completing that magnificent example of commercial enterprise, the London Dock, as originally designed, took place in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, who assembled from all quarters to witness the sight. Excellent order was preserved throughout the day by the attendance of a strong body of the New Police, and the Thames police-officers and river constables. Not a single accident occurred.

The Cholera.—As far as London is concerned, the Cholera appears to be subsiding. The new cases on Thursday the 22nd were 58, the deaths 28, the recoveries 30, the entire cases remaining 176. The deaths had, in every previous report, been greater in number than the recoveries.—On the 16th, the new cases were 54, the deaths 35, the recoveries 29, the cases remaining 166. We were in hopes that, as a change of temperature had accompanied these favourable symptoms, they would continue; for we were led, from the observations of Doctors Lorimer and Burton, of Haddington, to connect these two circumstances together. The event has neither wholly confirmed nor has it negatived our conjecture.—The cases on the 17th and 18th averaged 36½, the deaths 22½, the recoveries 27½. On the 18th, the total cases remaining were 139; on the 19th, however, there was a large increase—the new cases were 86, the deaths 38, the recoveries only 25, the cases remaining 162. Whether this change was a consequent of the dissipation that usually marks the beginning of the week, we cannot say.—On Tuesday the 20th and Wednesday the 21st, there was a second recession, though not so marked as the previous one, the cases being 120 on the two days, the deaths 73, and the recoveries 43.—The Central Board not having published a list on Wednesday,—and the clerk not being sufficiently remunerated, we suppose, by his 20*l.* a month, to warrant the labour of making any distinction of the two days,—we cannot assign its proper share of the cases and deaths to the indulgence on the occasion of the General Fast.—On Friday the 23rd, the new cases were 47, the deaths 33, the recoveries 39, and the cases remaining 171.—From the various parts of the country, the accounts up to the 20th, are as follow—new cases, 56; deaths, 51; recovered, 17; remaining, 124. Total number of cases since the commencement, 6,784; deaths, 2,169.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Philip Alpe, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of Empingham, Rutland.

The Rev. John Wing, of Thorney, to the Rectory of Thornaugh-with-Wansford, Northamptonshire; and the Rev. William Wing, of Thornaugh, to the Rectory of Sibson-cum-Stibbington, Hants, both vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Wing, sen. Patron, the Duke of Bedford.

The Rev. St. John Wells Lucas, M.A. of Downing College, Cambridge, to the Chaplaincy of that College, on the resignation of the Rev. T. Worsley.

The Rev. T. Linton, to the Curacies of Apethorpe and Wood Newton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. T. H. Walker, Vicar of Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire, to the Vicarage of Bickleigh, with the Chapelry of Sheepster, Devon.

The Rev. J. Blackwell, of Jesus College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Manerdivy, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Bird Allen.

The Rev. Thomas Hulton, A.M. to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashmanaugh, Norfolk.

The Rev. Francis Close, M.A. to the Rectory of Hatford, Berks.

The Rev. Bernard Gilpin, A.M. to the Rectory of Burnham Saint Mary, otherwise Burnham Westgate, with a Mediety of Burnham Saint Margaret, otherwise Norton, and a Mediety of Burnham All Saints, otherwise Ulph, annexed, Norfolk. Patrons, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Ellis Wade, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wantisden, Suffolk.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D. Warden of Wadham College, has been unanimously elected one of the Curators of the Sheldonian Theatre.

The Rev. Joseph Thompson, the younger, has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the parochial chapel of Satley, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Harriman, on the nomination of his father, the Rev. Joseph Thompson, incumbent of Lanchester, Durham.

The Rev. Prebendary Coldridge, Vicar of Lewannick, has been appointed, by the High Sheriff of Cornwall, his Chaplain.

The Rev. J. H. Brown, to the Vicarage of Dalden-le-Dale, in the county of Durham.

The Rev. T. Ayres, of Bedfont, to the Rectory of Stockwood, Dorset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Bellamy.

The Rev. R. R. Bailey, A.M. to the Chaplaincy of the Tower of London, with the Rectory of St. Peter ad Vincula. Patron the King, in the nomination of the Duke of Wellington.

The Rev. J. Bowstead, B.D. of Peter House, Cambridge, Master of the Free Grammar School of Bampton, and Incumbent of Mardale, has been collated to the Rectory of Musgrave, in the county of Westmorland, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has collated, by commission, the Rev. C. Griffith, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxon, and Perpetual Curate of Llandygwydd, in the county of Cardigan, to the Prebendal Stall of Treffloyden, in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

The Rev. J. B. Graham, M.A. has been inducted into the Rectory of the one mediety of Burnsall in Craven, in the county of York, on the presentation of the Rev. J. Graham.

The Rev. J. C. Prosser, Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, Monmouthshire, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff to the Rectory of Itton.

The Rev. H. Daniel, formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicarage of Swinstead, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. C. Ebden has obtained the Mastership of Ipswich Grammar School.

The Rev. J. Manley, M.A. to the Mastership of Crediton Free Grammar School.

The Rev. E. C. Cumberbatch, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Mastership of the Free School at Hitchin, Herts, in the room of the Rev. W. Hopwood.

The Rev. W. Forster Lloyd, M.A. and Student of Christ Church, has been unanimously elected Professor of Political Economy, in the room of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who had resigned that office.

The Rev. George Chester, Taberdar of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the endowed School at Stamfordham, in Northumberland, vacant by the death of Dr. Scott.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, Rector of Longnewton, in the county of Durham, to the Mastership of Sherburn Hospital, in the place of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell.

The Rev. W. L. Davies, M.A. Fellow of Saint John's College, Oxford, to be Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. G. Proctor, D.D. of Worcester College.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon the following:—David Barry, M.D. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; J. Gibney, M.D.; H. E. Austen, Esq. of Shalford House, Surrey; R. Smirke, Esq. of Stratford-place; Mr. Serjeant Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal; Colonel G. Whitmore, Royal Engineers; S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. of Goodrich-court, Hereford; Colonels I. Greenwell and F. Trench; Major-General W. Paterson; Lieutenant-General J. Hay; Major-General S. Smith; Captain W. A. Montagu, R.N.; and J. Gurney, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Dr. Russell, of York-place, Portman-square, has been created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

John Gamaliel Lloyd, Esq. of Wellsbourne, has been appointed High Sheriff for the county of Warwick, in the place of Edmund Mersey Greswolde Wigley, Esq.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Atkins, Esq. of Torquay, Devon, and John William Butterton, Esq. of Drayton-in-Hales, Salop, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The King has appointed John Tremayne Rodd, Esq. C.B. and the Hon. Thomas Bladen Capel, C.B. Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, *vice* Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, Bart. and Vice-Admiral Lord Henry Paulet, deceased.

On Thursday, the 1st of March, Sir Michael Bruce, of Stenhouse and Scotstown, Bart., was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University, Aberdeen; and Duncan Davidson, of Tillychety, Esq. Advocate, was re-elected Dean of Faculty; also James Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of Aberdeen; James Blaikie, Esq. Advocate, Aberdeen; Alexander Bannerman, Esq. merchant, Aberdeen; and Basil Fisher, Esq. of Devanha, were elected Assessors to the Lord Rector.

Married.]—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles Des Vœux, Esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart. to the Hon. Frances Henrietta Law, youngest daughter of the late Lord Ellenborough.

At the British Ambassador's, at Paris, the Rev. Edward Reed, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Barbara Wilhelmina Baynton Sandys, second daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, Bart. of Misenden-park, Gloucestershire.

At Hawsted Church, Suffolk, Miss Cullum, the only child of the Rev. Sir Guy Cullum, Bart. of Hardwick-house, to Thomas Gibson, Esq. of Theberton, Suffolk.

William, second son of the Hon. Matthew Fortesque, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Freke Gould, Rector of Luckham, Somerset.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Marsham, son of Earl Romney, to Lady Margaret Scott.

At his Lordship's seat, Thorpe, near Bridlington, Captain Beaumont, of the Royal Navy, to the Hon. Susan Hussey Bosville Macdonald, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.

At High Legh Domestic Chapel, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. of Oulton Park, Cheshire, to Anna Elizabeth, second daughter of G. J. Legh, Esq. of High Legh, in the same county.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, the Rev. G. W. Kershaw, of Woodbridge, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. Woods Page, Esq. of the same place.

At the British Embassy in Paris, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, John Charles Campbell, Esq. of the 45th Regt. to Lisetta, eldest daughter of Richard Daunt, Esq. county Cork.

At the Temple de l'Oratoire, Paris, Monsieur Sebastien Stanislaus Hode, of Rouen, son of Lieut.-Col. Hode, Chevalier du Légion d'Honneur, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Robson, Esq. of Hamilton Place, London.

At Great Oakley, by his father, the Rector of Deene, the Rev. Henry Berners Shelley Harris, maternal nephew of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Field Place, in the county of Sussex, and of Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. of Penshurst Castle, in the county of Kent, claimant of the Baronies of De Lisle, Tyes, and Berkeley, to Louisa, third daughter of the late Sir Richard Brooke de Capell Brooke, Bart. of Great Oakley House, and sister of the present Baronet.

On Wednesday the 14th ult., at St. James's Clerkenwell, Mr. Augustus Faber, of St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Gillman, of Pentonville.

Died.]—At the Rectory-house, East Clandon, Surrey, aged ninety-one, the Rev. James Weller, D.D. Rector of that parish, and formerly of the United Parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary-in-Guildford.

At Montreux, in Switzerland, aged seventy-three, the Lady Frances Compton, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Marquis of Northampton.

At Swindon, Wilts, the Rev. George Mantell, A.M. aged seventy-two.

At Cowick-hall, Yorkshire, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Downe.

In Dublin, Miss Plunkett, sister to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Hon. Mrs. B. Bouverie, wife of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, (uncle to the Earl of Radnor,) and sister to the late Lord Arundel.

Aged seventy-six, Mr. Eley, the violoncello player, who composed the celebrated martial tune called "The Duke of York's March."

At her house in Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. in her 76th year, Mary Manners Sutton, widow, and relict of the late Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the Vicarage, Great Baddow, Thomas Abercrombie Trant, Captain in his Majesty's 28th Regiment, only son of Major-General Sir Nicholas Trant, aged 27.

At Wilton, the Rev. Henry Ketley, B.D. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Aldworth, Berks.

At his rooms, in Jesus College, Cambridge, William Hustler, Esq. Fellow of that Society, and Registrary of the University.

On the 10th inst. at Shard's Place, Peckham, aged 12 years, Elizabeth Frederica, youngest daughter of Mr. George Browne.

At Egham, aged seventy nine, Lady Bamfylde, relict of the late Sir C. W. Bamfylde, Bart. mother of the present Lord Poltimore, and daughter of Admiral Sir J. Moore, Bart. K.B.

At Kensington, Major E. Blewitt, of Llantarnham Abbey, Monmouthshire, in his seventieth year.

At Yately Cottage, Hants, E. J. Mascall, Esq. late Collector of Customs for the port of London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

ESSEX.

Some labouring men employed in the service of the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, digging gravel on his Lordship's domain, near to the village of Audley End, situate about one mile from Saffron Walden, at the depth of fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, discovered an enormous tooth, supposed to be a tusk of the Behemoth, in form much curved, and measuring six feet seven inches in length, and about sixteen inches round at the base, decreasing towards the point to the size of a man's wrist; and as the labourers pursued their work to the distance of only five feet, they found another tusk, nearly of similar shape and dimensions. Much trouble and art has been exercised to obtain and preserve entire these curious relics of the antediluvian world; but it is found that the action of atmospheric air upon these substances (which must have been here deposited in the earth upwards of four thousand years) will, to all appearance, produce speedy decomposition. Many pieces of large bones, which no doubt belonged to the same animal, were also dug up, most of which crumbled on being removed.

The "Essex Standard" states that "from forty to fifty persons from this vicinity were last week about to take their departure by the William and Mary, from Wivenhoe, on the River Colne. During the few days that have since elapsed, there has been a great accession to these numbers; and we now find that upwards of one hundred persons this day accompany Captain Scott."

HAMPSHIRE.

The mud lands near Southampton are about to be enclosed: this will be a great improvement.

KENT.

A proclamation, dated Whitehall, March 2nd, was inserted in "The Police Gazette," stating, that "Whereas it has been represented to the King that divers large bodies of armed smugglers have lately been feloniously assembled on different parts of the coast in Kent and Sussex, to assist in the landing of uncustomed and prohibited goods, and violent attacks made upon the officers and men of his Majesty's Coast Guard Service and Custom-house officers, in which attacks several have been killed and wounded; and whereas it is necessary to put an end to such outrages, and bring the offenders to justice, his Majesty's pardon will be graciously extended to all persons so assembled (except those who have actually committed violence upon the said officers and men) who shall give information against their accomplices." The following rewards also are offered, viz. "A reward of 1000*l.* to any person who shall discover, or cause to be discovered, any person or persons by whose agreement such companies were so illegally assembled in the actual perpetration of any such murders. Of 500*l.* for the discovery of any person armed with fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, who assembled to the number of three or more, for the purpose of running such uncustomed and prohibited goods. Of 200*l.* to any one who shall discover, or cause to be discovered, any one or more of those concerned in running such goods. The rewards to be paid by the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at the port of Rye, upon the conviction of the offenders."

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The general trade of Newcastle has been considerably injured by the last "stick" of the pitmen, and by their refusing since to work more than six or seven hours a day. A report of the Committee of the coal-owners has just been published, in which they state, that from these causes, during the past year, 317,519 chaldrons, or 841,425 tons, less of coals have been wrought than would have been if no such cessation or restriction of labour had taken place. Calculating these coals at 18*s.* per ton, they amount to the enormous sum of 757,282*l.* Assuming that one-third only of this quantity could have been sold, of which the coal-owners say there can exist no doubt, from the actual vend and the time the ships were kept waiting, the loss to the pitmen themselves, and to others engaged in the general business of the place, appears greatly to exceed 250,000*l.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The tide of emigration from the neighbourhood of Nottingham to the United States has set in very powerfully. Fifteen families, most of them in independent circumstances, will set off in a few days in one body. The freight from Liverpool is 2*l.* per head, exclusive of provisions.

SUSSEX.

An affray, attended with fatal consequences, recently took place at Worthing. On certain parties landing, the coast guard pursued them. Lieutenant Henderson, when the retreating parties rushed on him, ordered his men to fire, which they had scarcely time to do, before their opponents rushed on them, and laid on them so unmercifully with their bats, that they soon disabled them. Of the smugglers, William Cowardson was found dead on the field, and several men were carried off in a bad state, but not one of the offenders was apprehended. Lieutenant Henderson had his left arm broken in two places, his ear cut open, and his head and body much bruised, and all the officers were maimed in some way or other, more or less. An inquest has been held on the body of Cowardson, and a verdict of "Justifiable homicide" returned.

The "Brighton Gazette" states "that another desperate conflict between the smugglers (100 in number) and the Preventive Service has taken place near Bulverhithe Station. 150 tubs of spirits were landed, but only fifty worked (as they term it)—that is, gained. Smuggling has now attained a height that is really dreadful; the unhappy men engaged in it have resolved to carry fire-arms, and when they cannot get bullets, (as in this case,) they cut up copper coin, and fire; with one such charge they killed two brave fellows, and with another so dreadfully wounded the Lieutenant, as to render the amputation of his arm necessary close to the shoulder. It was grievous to see the widows and the fatherless children of the slain pass our doors; and we trust Government will either adopt more effective means of preventing these scenes, or at once reduce the duty. They have sent down a troop of the 7th dragoons; and of a night, as we are seated round our domestic hearth, our ears are saluted with the clangour of horses' hoofs, and the swords of the men ringing against the sides of their steeds, as if we dreaded the immediate invasion of a besieging foe." Under the head "Kent," our readers will find a proclamation on this subject.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

We regret to state, that at Kidderminster the carpet trade is much depressed. The number of weavers out of employ is very great; 779 heads of families are receiving parochial relief; in addition to which there are 390 in the poor-house and hospital.

YORKSHIRE.

The "Courier" states upon the authority of "a gentleman recently returned from Yorkshire and Lancashire, who has a thorough knowledge of the subject, that he never found the manfacturers in such full employment. Wages, however, are much lower than formerly. He says he found the master and men, particularly the journeymen spinners, loud in their complaint against the proposed bill for limiting the hours of labour; they say that very exaggerated statements have been made on the subject; that even now labour is regulated by Act of Parliament, and that spies are continually going round and giving information if the Act is encroached upon. All work is paid by the weight of yarns turned out; that the spinner generally employs a female and two girls, and if the time of attendance of the girls was to be shortened two hours, so would be the return of yarns, as their work is requisite for his own; whilst in Lancashire, he heard of a new and simple invention, which has not yet been brought into use, by which one-third more yarns would be spun. The process consists in giving to the spindle an additional velocity. If this invention should be found to answer, it would cause a reduction of a third in the number of spinners, unless there was to be an additional demand of one-third."

IRELAND.

In Ireland there has been of late an increase in the number of commitments. The highest rate of crime during the last year was in the city of Dublin, where the proportion was one to ninety inhabitants. In the city of Waterford the proportion was one to 118; in Kilkenny, one to 150; in Limerick, one to 180; in Cork, one to 200; and in Galway, one to 220. Of the counties, Sligo had the highest proportion of criminals, being one to 240 inhabitants. In Longford, there has been one to 250; in Queen's County, one to 280; in Cavan, one to 310; and in Dublin county, one to 350; the lowest proportion of criminals has been in Downshire, where there was only one to 920 inhabitants. In Cork, which is the most populous county, the proportion was one to 700. The total number of persons convicted of criminal offences in Ireland was 9002, being about five-eighths of the number committed. But of this large number of convictions, only 262, or one in 38, were sentenced to death; of these, 95 were for offences against the person; 32 of whom were executed. The total number of capital punishments amounted to 30.

The Archbishop of Dublin has endowed a Professorship of Political Economy in that University. Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are eligible to this chair.

WALES.

A correspondent informs us, that the harbour of Swansea is about to undergo an improvement of an important nature, which will enable it to receive vessels of all classes and dimensions. Confined, as it is at present, to the purposes of small coasting-vessels, it would afford no outlet or place for the shipment of the produce of the immense coal district in the neighbourhood. The plan is to deepen the channels leading to it, and also the harbour; for which purposes a bill will be applied for in Parliament during the present session. Among the immediate advantages with which it will be attended, is employment to a large body of workmen—a point of no small importance in a country becoming populous like that of Swansea.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM FEB. 23, TO MARCH 22, 1832.

Feb. to March.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9 h A.M.	0 h.	8 h. P.M.	During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.
	0 h. 22′ P.M.									
Thur. 23	☾	34.75	30.14	Var.	Var.	Foggy	Cldy.	Foggy	Fair	Cirrostratus
Fri. 24		32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 25		31.5	29.90	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 26		39	30.00	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 27		38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Tues. 28		30.5	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	— —
Wed. 29		36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 1	3 h. 14′ P.M.	38.5	.10	S.	S.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 2	●	42.5	.15	S.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 3		40.5	—	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 4		43.5	29.60	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Rain	Rain	— —
Mon. 5		41.5	—	—	—	Clear	—	Cldy.	Fair	— —
Tues. 6		—	.40	—	—	Cldy.	—	Rain	Rain	— —
Wed. 7		34	.10	—	—	Fair	Rain	—	—	Cumulostr. nim.
Thur. 8	7 h. 13′ P.M.	32.5	.30	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostratus
Fri. 9	☽	32.5	.90	N.E.	N.E.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Sat. 10		35.5	30.10	—	Var.	Foggy	Foggy	—	—	—
Sun. 11		33	.20	Var.	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	Cymoid-cirrostr.
Mon. 12		40	.05	S.	S.	—	Clear	—	—	Cirrostratus
Tues. 13		41	29.80	S.E.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Wed. 14		45	.40	S.W.	S.	Clear	Rain	Rain	Rain	— cumulostr. nim.
Thur. 15	3 h. 22′ P.M.	36	.10	E.	E.	Rain	—	Cldy.	Fair	— — —
Fri. 16	○	41	.50	S.	S.W.	Foggy	—	Rain	Rain	— nim.
Sat. 17		46	.22	W.	W.	Fair	Shrs.	Shrs.	Fair	— —
Sun. 18		44	—	W.	—	Clear	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulus-cumulostr.
Mon. 19		—	.50	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 20		45	.62	N.W.	N.W.	Shrs.	Clear	Clear	—	—
Wed. 21		47.5	.83	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	— —
Thur. 22		52	—	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	— —

Mean temperature of the Month, 41.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

It seems to be generally expected that the next accounts of the quarter's revenue will exhibit a considerable decrease in the department of Customs. The quarantine regulations relative to Cholera are, of course, the principal cause to which this anticipated deficiency is ascribed; but a diminution in the general spirit of Commercial enterprise, arising from the yet prevailing uncertainty regarding the fate of the Reform Bill, has in no small degree contributed to the decline.

The demand for cotton at Liverpool, notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of things, has continued more than usually brisk since the date of our last report. The reported sales during the four weeks from that period, have averaged 22,000 bales per week. A good deal of the business done, however, has been on speculation, and a part for exportation. On the 9th the stock of cotton at Liverpool was 161,900 bales, of which 102,706 uplands; at the same period last year, it was of 227,120 bales, of which 138,800 uplands. In the Metropolitan Cotton Market, business has not been very brisk, and the sales have averaged at 4,000 bales per week.

The Colonial Markets have received an extraordinary stimulus in consequence of the bad prospect of the West Indian affairs. Plantation Sugar has been a great deal in request at high prices, and business in it considerable. West India Coffee has also met with much demand, at increased prices, and the sales in all descriptions and qualities have been large. East India Sugar and Coffee have been proportionably neglected. In the Indigo market, no business of any importance has been done. It is now fully ascertained that the next crop of Indigo will be an average one.

The state of our commercial relations with the different parts of the world, does not appear, from all the accounts received during the month, quite as favourable as previously. Large stocks of British manufactures remained on hand, in Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, and there was no immediate prospect of their disposal. The scarcity of money prevailing in all the parts of America which we have mentioned, was the principal cause of the difficulty in disposing of our produce; most of the markets, however, had, as usual, been over-supplied with British goods. With the Mediterranean our trade has not been either brisk or favourable during the past month. In Turkey the exchange on England continues increasing; but the local wants do not augment in proportion, so that British goods in any quantity remain unsaleable without loss. If things go on at the same rate much longer, it will be difficult to sell a bale of English manufactures in Turkey without incurring loss. Shipments for that part of the world, therefore, diminish every month.

The Shipping interest appear to have more immediately felt the effects of the Quarantine regulations every where instituted against us. A great number of vessels taking in goods for different parts have been obliged to unload, while others many weeks advertised for sailing, cannot obtain a bale of goods.

There has been a gradual increase in the prices of British Funds since our last report, but up to the present moment it has not amounted to more than one per cent. Business, upon the whole, has been extremely limited, and Consols, which we left at about 82 three-eighths to half, have, in the absence of all exciting or depressing causes, slowly risen to 83 three-eighths to half for the account, which is the closing quotation on the 24th, as will be seen by the list below.

The good folks of the Stock Exchange were lately suddenly awoke from the quiet slumbers they had been for some time enjoying by an incident of an importance which, to them, appeared calculated to absorb the attention of all Europe at least. It was something about a charge of double commission in a sale of stock; and the Committee of "the House" sat many a laborious day to investigate this highly interesting matter. Like the mountain in labour, however, it finally brought forth a decision, which has disappointed all the expectations that the Committee's high tone had raised; and Europe, we fear, has been diverted from her ordinary pursuits to no good purpose at all.

Money has not been scarce in the City, and good bills were easily discountable at three and a half per cent.

In the Foreign Funds nothing has occurred worth attention, besides the fact that the prices of the best securities are generally higher than when our last report was made.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 quarter, three-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83 three-eighths, half.—Three per Cent. Reduced, shut.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, shut.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 90 seven-eighths, 91.—Four per Cent. (1826,) shut.—India Stock, shut.—Bank Stock, shut.—Exchequer Bills, 9s., 10s. premium.—India Bonds, 3s., 2s. discount.—Long Annuities, shut.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Scrip, quarter, three-quarters premium.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 45 half.—Chilian Six per Cent. 16, 17.—Colombian, (1824,) Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 67 half.—French Five per Cent. 95, 96.—French Three per Cent. 68 half, 69 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 27, 28.—Mexican Six per Cent. 31 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 half, 49 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 97 half.—Spanish Five Cent. 13 three-eighths, five-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 9, 11.—United Mexican Mines, 4*l.* 5s., 4*l.* 15s.—Canada Company, 42, 43.—Del Monte, 13, 14.—Brazil Imperial, 36, 38.—Bolanos, 130, 140.—Irish Provident Bank, 25*l.* 10s. 26*l.*

BANKRUPTS

FROM FEB. 28, TO MARCH 27, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Feb. 28. R. EVELEIGH, Marlborough, Wilts, victualler. J. WIGAN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer and throwster. J. M'DONALD, late of Liverpool, merchant. W. and J. STEEL, now or late of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ironmongers. W. JENNER, East-street, Paddington, butcher. C. GELL, Western Lead works, Tottenham-court-road, and T. CARMAN, now or late of Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, lead merchants. E. HUNT, Sale-street, Paddington, slater. J. HARRISS, Leicester-square, carpet warehouseman. A. HUGHES, late of Lombard-street, merchant. H. JOHNSON, of Oaklands and Midhurst, Sussex, timber merchant. W. and J. BERESFORD, Sheffield, stove grate manufacturers. H. FLAVELL, jun. Birmingham, patten tie maker, harness maker, and currier. J. BECKTON, Deansgate, Manchester, boot and shoe maker. S. JACKSON, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, grocer. E. FRANKLAND, York, draper. J. LYALL, St John, Bedwardine, Worcestershire, road contractor, timber and provision merchant. J. FRANCIS, Carmarthen, linen draper. W. HIGGITT, Wolverhampton, hatter. J. SIMPSON, Lower Prever, Cheshire, cattle salesman. J. DEWEY, Bath, plumber and glazier. M. THOMPSON, Redcross-wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal merchant. E. JARVIS, Richmond-walk, Devonshire, sail maker.

March 2. J HARTUP, Regent-street, dealer in British lace. S. HARRISON and F. H. GRAHAM, Alfred-place, Newington-causeway, upholsterers. R. SMART, Upper Southampton-street, Pentonville, builder. B. DAVENPORT, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, merchant. E. W. GEORGE, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons, builder. M. H. L. G. COLNAGHI, Cockspur-street, printseller. J. BARRY, Mincing-lane, wine merchant. W. H. HUMPLEBY, Borough-market, Southwark, plumber. W. and J. STEEL, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmongers. T. COOK, Warminster, Wiltshire, gunsmith. H. NEWPORT, Bognor, Sussex, wine merchant. J. BURTON, jun. Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler. S. SMITH, Whitney, Oxfordshire, bacon curer. F. J. B. and F. STODART, Carlisle and Manchester, manufacturers. S. F. LOTT, Exeter, hatter. J. and W. BARKER, Stansfield, Yorkshire, and Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton spinners. J. WILSON, Leeds, linen draper.

March 6. E. N. FOWLER, New Road, St. George's-in-the-East, victualler. G. WALL, Hillingdon-end, Middlesex, nurseryman. J. DRESSER, Kensington, linen draper. S. J. MANNING, Surrey Canal-wharf, Old Kent-road, stomachic bitters manufacturer. C. BARHAM, Devereux-court, Strand, hotel keeper. S. COOKE, Manchester, timber merchant. J. S. BISHOP, Birmingham, factor. S. GORDON, Liverpool, merchant. W. BOWER, Levenshulme, near Manchester, cotton spinner. W. JEFFREYS, Shrewsbury, Salop, scrivener. J. JACKSON and S. JONES, Chester, linen drapers. J. B. BROCKBANK, Manchester, slate dealer. S. LONGSHAW and T. LONGSHAW, Grappenhall, Cheshire, tanners. G. DEANE, Newton, Lancashire, inn keeper. J. GARFIT, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, wine merchant. J. CASEMENT, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, painter. G CLARKE, Blackburn, Lancashire, miller. R. FAWCETT, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. W. STEPHENSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipowner. J. MAY, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, victualler.

March 9 J. REYNOLDS, Royston, Herts, carrier. T. THOMAS, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, and High Holborn, wine merchant. A. LEWIS DE METZ, Walter's-buildings, Holloway, bill broker. J START, Plymouth, builder. T. BOWDLER, Cottage, near Shrewsbury, horse dealer. E. JARVIS, Richmond-walk, Stoke Damarell, Devon, sail maker. J. FRY, Bristol, tailor. T. CROSBEE, Birmingham, castor manufacturer.

March 13. J. BARTHOLOMEW, Derby, upholsterer. H. FIANDER, Sloane-square, Chelsea, plumber. E. EMERY, Great Bell-alley, City, painter. W. T. BINCKES, Great Newport-street, Long-acre, leather cutter. J. TOMSEY, Little Marylebone-street, victualler. A. THOMPSON, St. Helen's-place, City, merchant. W. F. CAMPBELL, Hatton-garden, jeweller. E. MARKS and W. CHARRINGTON, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mark-lane, malt factors. J. OSBORNE, Bishopsgate-street Within, cheesemonger. J. CARRINGTON, Seething-lane, bricklayer and builder. W. PEARCE, Loswithiel, Cornwall, timber merchant. J. FRANCIS, Brighthelmstone, mercer. J. F. DEAN, Burton-upon-Trent, provision dealer. J. ALLEN, Tiverton, Devonshire, druggist. T. TODD, sen. and T. TODD, jun. Birmingham, factors. J. RINGSLEY, Biggleswade, corn factor. J. SMITH and C. SMITH, Bath, grocers. G. BAYLEY, Bristol, silk mercer. W. ROBINSON, Hartley Castle, Westmoreland, butcher. J. WILKINSON, Sheffield, tavern keeper. W. VERITY, jun. Birkenshaw, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. R BROSTER, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. J. MILLICAN, Maryport, Cumberland, ironmonger.

March 16 J. TAYLOR, Nottingham, boot maker. W. BODMAN and J. CARWARDINE, Bristol, soap-manufacturers. P. COPE, West Broomwich, chemist. T. SALT, Birmingham, livery stable keeper. S. BARNETT, Conduit-street, Bond-street, mercer. T. WOODFIELD, White-street, Moorfields, horse dealer. J. EDMANS, Strand, cheesemonger. G. J. DEPREE, Strand, pavior. J. FISHER, Regent-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, hatter and tailor. J. REYNOLDS, Union-street, New Hoxton, Middlesex, coal dealer. J. LOUND, Hooper-street, Westminster-road, victualler. W. CRISP, Bath, inkeeper. J. GROATER, High-Holborn, victualler.

March 20. S. KEYTE, Minories, oil and colourman. W. EVANS, Carmarthen, draper. J. BISHOP, Whitlebury-street, Euston-square, builder. J. ABBOTT, St. George's-road, Surrey, bookseller. J. JOHNSON, Norwich, glass and lead merchant. H. HARRISON, Liverpool and Manchester, commission agent. E. TUCKEY, Birmingham, victualler. G. BRADLEY, Stockport, innkeeper. T. CURNIN, Birmingham, victualler. T. DRACKLEY, the younger, Thornton, Leicester, butcher. S. W. JONES, Usk, Monmouth, draper. F. FISHER, the younger, and W. J. FISHER, Bristol, sail makers. S. WILSON, Chich Saint Osyth, Essex, grocer. O. PURNELL, Gloucester, currier.

March 23. T. MORGAN, St. Peter's Alley, Cornhill, ironmonger. G. LEWIS, Vere-street, Oxford-street, broker. J. JENKINS, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, cabinet maker. J. LAZARUS, Duke-street, Manchester-square, jeweller. J. HEAD and H. MARSHALL, Laurence Pountney-place and Battle-bridge, white lead merchants. Sir G. DUCKETT, Bart. Sir F. B. MORLAND, Bart. and T. T. BERNARD, Pall-Mall, bankers. T. SMITH, Coleman-street, wine merchant.

March 27. H. N. SCRIVENER, Ratcliffe-highway, porkman. G. KEENE, Union-street, Southwark, victualler. W. S. ANDRAS, Addlestone, Surrey, brewer. J. MARSHALL, Norwood, Surrey, potter. W. DAY, Providence buildings, New Kent-road, plumber. R. KELLY, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. J. WARD, Stow-market, Suffolk, cattle dealer. T. WRIGHT, Birmingham, coach-builder. W. WORTS, Colchester, medicine vender. E. CARTER and G. CARTER, Northallerton, fellmongers. R. JAMEISON and J. SANDIMAN, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. E. JARVIS, Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, sail maker. L. DAVIS, Mamhilad, Monmouthshire, miller. R. JAMES, Bristol, mercer. S. BROOK, sen. Mirfield, Yorkshire, banker.